The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1899. NO. 21

Our Furnishing Goods are going in great shape. Shows that they are about the right stuff. Oh! Our

STRAW HATS

are in and they are Fine Fancy Bands, Black and Blue Bands. Prices from

25 CENTS

up. A full line of

Children's, Boys' and Men's.

Also, just received a new line of

Shirts, Ties, Washable Ascots, 25c

They are beauts.

Ask to see the newest collar on the market JUTINA. It is a dandy.

Our tailoring department is complete. Lots of suitings to make a selection from. We have been doing lots of work in this department. Everybody pleased with our work. No misfits. Come in and look over our line of samples. We can save you money.

Suits from $9.50 to $40.00

Trousers from $2.50 to $10.00

Fit Guaranteed.

Joe S. Miller, In the Diamond. Huntingdon.

Attractive Offerings For Careful Buyers.

OPENING of our Regular Spring Trade with a stock that has beauty and excellence, Our assortment of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SPRING HATS,

Groceries, Hardware, Oils, Paints, Lime, Wall Paper, Fish and everything found in an Up-to-Date Country Store is now ready—complete in every sense of the word.

Every Day a Bargain Day.

Be a friend to your purse by buying your goods from

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, Penn'a.

Ready

WITH MY BIG BARGAINS.

Above me stands no competing stocks;
Below me lie no competing prices.

I will commence with
I will continue with
I will end with
} BARGAINS.

Fine goods and plenty of them. All the leading and representative styles in

Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Fine Shoes.

Every department full of new novelties, rich in quality and style.

You will be Sure to Find What You Want

Our aim—To keep the best;
Our ambition—To please our trade.
Our principle—Fair dealing; one price—the lowest.

My Welcome Word for All—

..... *Bargains* .....

J. C. Hazlett,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier,

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. 813z.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Go to W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, for timothy and clover seed.

—Mrs. W. H. Wilson and daughter are visiting among friends in Altoona.

—FOR SALE—A new muzzle loading rifle. Will be sold at a bargain. S. B. Neice.

—Five-cent dress plaids, 5c good yellow muslin at W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Mrs. W. H. Dell has been seriously ill for the past few days but her condition is improving.

—George Parsons and wife, of Nossville, were guests of J. W. Baker's family last Thursday.

—Mrs. John Irvin and children, of Harrisburg, are enjoying an outing among friends in Mapleton.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Banks, of Harrisburg, were among the visitors to Mapleton during the past week.

—Mrs. Frank O'Connor has been very ill for some time. At this writing her condition is somewhat improved.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—For clothing, hats, caps, shoes, shirts, etc., it will save you money to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Miss Iva Chilcote, of Cyclone, McKean county, is the guest of friends in this place, the home of her childhood.

—For dress goods, plaids, henriettas, ginghams, muslins, etc., it will pay you to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—The Allegheny conference of the United Brethren church will convene in the First church, Altoona, on September 20th.

—Mrs. Atkinson and children, of Harrisburg, have been enjoying a few days at the home of her aunt, Mrs. James Montgomery.

—Mrs. M. A. Fields, of Duncansville, and Mrs. W. D. Cree, of Braddock, are spending a few days with their mother, Mrs. Susan Robley.

—The Juniata Valley campmeeting at Newton Hamilton commenced yesterday. Mrs. A. B. Gillam and M. L. Rex's family are the tenters from Mapleton.

—Mrs. Harry Hanlin, of Allegheny, and her sister, Miss Edna Cree, of Braddock, were guests of A. W. Swope and wife during a portion of the past week.

—The borough authorities are macadamizing several of the streets of the town and when this work is completed will have the best streets of any town in the county.

—J. C. Griffin, who has charge of the borough illumination,—moonshine not included—on Monday painted the borough lamps and greatly improved the appearance thereof.

—In this issue we reproduce our first ad. to the people of Huntingdon and Huntingdon county twenty years ago. We hope you will read it, as it may interest you. William Reed & Son.

—Beginning tomorrow and continuing until next Wednesday Dr. Spangler will be absent from his office except between the hours of 2.20 and 7.15 in the afternoon. Patrons will please note this.

—John A. Toomey has just completed the job of clearing up the weeds and shrubbery along Scrub run and has made an excellent job of it. His remuneration is not commensurate with the character of the work.

—R. D. Kinkead, of Huntingdon, had the little finger of his left hand badly mashed last Wednesday night while coupling cars in the yard opposite Huntingdon. His friends here learn with pleasure that it may be possible to save the finger.

—F. D. Heeter and family, of Altoona, have been rusticating along the banks of the Juniata the past two days. He hasn't caught a great quantity of fish but says if his appetite continues to improve he will have to ask the Western Union to increase his salary.

—J. G. Hicks and three sons on Saturday departed for Northumberland county via Lewistown and Sunbury. They are visiting his brother, Rev. Owen Hicks. During his absence Vance Simpson, of Mill Creek, is assisting in the duties about the freight and passenger stations.

—J. G. Hicks while on a bicycle trip to Mount Union last Friday lost his watch either along the railroad or on the streets of Mount Union. It was a small gold watch with a short chain attached with a piece of whang. Mr. Hicks will suitably reward the finder upon return of the watch.

—A party of young folks from Huntingdon, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Godard, spent last Thursday at Riverside Park. The picnic was in honor of Mr. and Miss Dyer, of Pittsburg, who have been guests of Mr. Godard's family for several days. They seemed to spend an enjoyable day.

—The outing of the Juniata Valley Editorial association which was to have been held at Altoona, Wopsononock and Lakemont this week has been postponed owing to the fact that most of the pencil shovers are enjoying vacations at Bar Harbor, Saratogo, Atlantic City and elsewhere. We are still at home. The business meeting will be held at Altoona Friday afternoon.

—The Sixty-ninth Anniversary of the Centre Baptist Association will be held with the First Baptist Church, Altoona, Wednesday and Thursday, August 30 and 31, 1899. The introductory sermon will be preached by the Rev. S. F. Forgeus, of Huntingdon; the doctrinal sermon by the Rev. Frank Howes, of Tyrone. For orders for excursion tickets address, with stamp enclosed, Mr. Edward Bell, Sabbath Rest, Pa.

—Dr. Sarah Whiteside, of 8 South Patterson Park Avenue, Baltimore, and Miss Mame Heaton, of Cassville, were guests of Levi Wright's family yesterday. Dr. Whiteside has been enjoying a vacation among the scenes of former days in and about Cassville and was on her way to resume her professional duties. From reliable sources we learn that she ranks among the most skillful physicians of the Monumental city.

—The county fair begins August 30th. Every person who can should encourage this enterprise of the management in every way possible. It has been a quarter of a century since a fair was held in this county and the promoters of this one have taken great risks and gone to considerable expense to make this one a success. We are assured that, if the weather be favorable, it will be on the most extensive scale of any fair to be held in this section of the state.

—Last Thursday Miss Catharine Brumbaugh, of Mapleton, was united in marriage to John Robertson, of Altoona. The ceremony was performed at Huntingdon by Rev. M. L. Smith. Friday evening they were accorded a splendid reception at the home of the bride's parents. We do not have the pleasure of Mr. Robertson's acquaintance but his bride is a fine young lady and a good housekeeper. We extend to them our best wishes for a happy and prosperous life.

—About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care tor a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. BOGGS, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Ira Bigley Burned to Death.

Ira Bigley, aged 3 years and 4 months, died at 3.20 P. M. Sunday, at the home of his foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Bigley, of Altoona. On Saturday he came down stairs at 6.50 A. M. The rest of the family were in the kitchen or dining room at the time, and the little fellow took a match from the sitting room table and, going out on the porch, he struck a light and set fire to his clothing. In a short time he began to scream. Miss Margaret Bigley, who was in the dining room, ran to the child's assistance and found him enveloped in flames. She enveloped him in the skirt of her dress and burned her hands severely in attempting to put out the fire. She soon had presence of mind enough to notice that the folds of her dress were not sufficient to smother the flames, and laying the boy on a piece of carpet that was on the porch, she wrapped him up in it. This put out the fire, but before the child had called the blaze had gained such a start that he was badly burned before the arrival of Miss Bigley. If he had only called out when his dress first caught she would no doubt have saved his life.

The boy's night dress was almost burned off, only a part of the yoke remaining. The right side of his body was burned over. He was carried to the office of Dr. C. C. Dick, a short distance away, and everything possible was done for him. It was not thought that he inhaled any of the flames, but as a result of the shock a congestion of the internal organs set in, causing his death Sunday afternoon.

The unfortunate little fellow was an exeptionally bright boy for his age. Sunday morning he said to Mr. Bigley: "I am going to die, papa. In a little while I'll be an angel." He was the son of James and Ellen Bigley, of Spruce Creek. His mother died in May, 1898, and their son Ira was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. William Bigley. The little fellow was so precocious and altogether manly in his conduct that all who came in contact with him were impressed with the fact that he had knowlebge beyond his years. His father was notified of the accident at Spruce Creek and arrived in Altoona Sunday night. He did not learn of the death of his son until he arrived in Altoona.

The remains were taken to Mount Union Monday afternoon and buried beside his mother in the Odd Fellows' cemetery.

The little lad was a nephew of George M. Dell, of Union township.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four Doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God, I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons' store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

—At Spruce Creek on Saturday afternoon James Simpson, aged 12 years, engaged as a water boy by Bridge Contractors Sparks & Evans, fell sixty-five feet and was not killed. Young Simpson was carrying a bucket of water across from the abutment of the old bridge to a pier of the new one now in course of erection when a train of cars passed over the old bridge. It is claimed that the plank was jarred off the abutment and the boy was precipitated to the ground beneath, landing upon a pile of brush. He sustained a double fracture of the bones of the left forearm and a contusion of the forehead. He was taken to Altoona and admitted to the hospital.

Quickly cure constipation and rebuild and invigorate the entire system—never gripe or nauseate—DeWitt's Little Early Risers. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

P. O. S. of A. District Convention.

The semi-annual convention of the P. O. S. of A. of Huntingdon county convened at Calvin on the 4th inst. Convention assembled at 11 o'clock A.M., with District President J. F. Wright in the chair.

The president appointed Bros. G. W. David and Wm. Pheasant, of Camp No. 350, inspector and guard. G. W. Taylor, of Camp No. 662, was appointed chaplain.

It was moved by C. C. Brewster and seconded by G. W. Taylor that Bro. N. W. Mentzer, of Camp No. 537, Shade Gap, be seated as a delegate in the absence of Bro. Geo. Schmittle.

The Chair appointed the following committees: Credentials—J. C. Pheasant, of Camp No. 350; M. J. Monihen, of Camp No. 662, and N. W. Mentzer, of Camp No. 537. Resolutions—C. C. Brewster, of Camp No. 321; S. N. Minick, of Camp No. 537, and W. A. Crotsley, of Camp No. 350.

Adjourned to meet at one o'clock P. M.

Committee on credentials made report that the following delegates were entitled to voice and vote in the convention:

W. C. No. 59, G. W. Wright, W. J. McMullin.

W. C. No. 321, Wm. Rupert.

W. C. No. 350, C. M. Glasgow, G. W. David, J. C. Shaffer.

W. C. No. 537, N. W. Mentzer.

W. C. No. 662, G. W. Taylor, A. B. Dell, M. J. Monihen.

Chaplain, Rev. S. F. Forgeus.

D. P., J. Frank Wright.

Ex-D. P.s, C. C. Brewster, W. A. Crotsley, S. N. Minick and I. N. Swope.

Verbal reports were received from the delegates. The order in the county is in a healthy condition.

The committee on resolutions made its report as follows:

Resolved, That this convention heartily endorses the administration of Bro. J. Frank Wright as D. P., and commend him for his faithful discharge of duty.

Resolved, That we hereby express our endorsement of the administration of A. J. Colburn, Esq., as State President, under which our order has made such substantial advancement.

Resolved, That the next meeting of the convention be held at Huntingdon on the 22nd day of February, A. D., 1900.

Resolved, That our thanks be extended to the brethren of Camp No. 350, at Calvin, for their kind fraternal greetings and for their generous hospitality while in their midst.

Resolved, That we recommend Bro. D. M. Bealman, of W. C., No. 537, Pa., P. O. S. of A., for appointment as District President of Huntingdon county for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That we recognize with pleasure the return of peace and prosperity in our land. That with it we feel that our order should be on the increase in numbers and interest, and we urge more lively attention to its principles in our district.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the D. P. appoint a committee to look after the matter of having the principles of and news pertaining to the order brought before the public through the newspapers of the county.

Resolved, That we welcome home from the Philippine Islands the gallant Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and laud them for their brave and efficient service at the front. That we lament the death of their brave commmander, Col. Hawkins, and extend to the Nation aud his family our sympathy in this hour of sad bereavement.

At three o'clock in the afternoon a public meeting was held in the M. E. church. Excellent music was rendered by some of the vocalists of Calvin and Miss Bertha Coder recited a patriotic selection in fine style. J. C. Shaffer, president, introduced C. C. Brewster, Esq., who made a pleasing introductory address. Rev. S. F. Forgeus, D. D., was the speaker of the occasion and his stirring patriotic address along the line of duties of American citizenship was followed with marked attention by the large audience present. Rev. Forgeus is a fine orator and his strong Christian character adds force to his culture. Brief remarks were made by S. N. Minick, G. W. Wright, J. F. Wright, W. A. Crotsley, I. N. Swope and others.

In the evening another public meeting was held at which time addresses were made by E. F. Cook, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, and H. G. Swope. Owing to a misunderstanding the evening meeting was not as largely attended as was anticipated but those present enjoyed the addresses.

The people of Calvin and vicinity unanimously spared no pains to entertain the visitors in a royal manner and their reputation for hospitality was enhanced on this occasion. Many of the visitors had never before been in Trough Creek valley and these were more than delighted with the reception accorded them.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes Tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Aching and Sweating Feet. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

There were about 35,000 Japanese in Hawaii in 1898.

Ever Have a Dog Bother You

When riding a wheel, making you wonder for a few minutes whether or not you are to get a fall and a broken neck? Wouldn't you have given a small farm just then for some means of driving off the beast? A few drops of ammonia shot from a Liquid Pistol would do it effectually and still not permanently injure the animal. Such pistols sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by New York Union Supply Co., 1:5 Leonard St., New York City. Every bicyclist at times wishes he had one.

London's city directory weighs eleven and one-half pounds.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The blood of five races flows in the veins of the Boer.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much fa th in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There are only 350 miles of railroad in China.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The fraternities of the United States have over 6,000,000 members.

"One Year's Seeding, Nine Years' Weeding."

Neglected impurities in your blood will sow seeds of disease of which you may never get rid. If your blood is even the least bit impure, do not delay, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. In so doing there is safety; in delay there is danger. Be sure to get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Holding a Seat in Arkansas.

Here is a new way of holding your seat on a train when you have occasion to leave it. The other morning a traveling man of this city got on the train and was walking through looking for a seat, when he discovered one which to all appearances was unoccupied. He went to it, and imagine his surprise when he saw a six-shooter calmly resting on the cushion. He passed on and found a seat in another part of the car. He says that people came in and started for that seat, but as soon as they saw what it contained marched on. Try it some time.—Arkansas City Traveler.

Our Delightful Language.

"Where did the dog bite the plaintiff?"

"Just outside the planing mill."

"I asked you, sir, where the dog bit—b-i-t—the plaintiff?"

"Oh! In the small of the back."

"Well, why didn't you say so in the first place?"

"I did say so."

"You claim you said 'small of the back' in the first place?"

"No, I said lumbar region."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pain Conquered; Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 92,649]

"I feel it my duty to write and thank you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. It is the only medicine I have found that has done me any good. Before taking your medicine, I was all run down, tired all the time, no appetite, pains in my back and bearing down pains and a great sufferer during menstruation. After taking two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt like a new woman. I am now on my fourth bottle and all my pains have left me. I feel better than I have felt for three years and would recommend your Compound to every suffering woman. I hope this letter will help others to find a cure for their troubles." — MRS. DELLA REMICKER, RENSSELAER, IND.

The serious ills of women develop from neglect of early symptoms. Every pain and ache has a cause, and the warning they give should not be disregarded.

Mrs. Pinkham understands these troubles better than any local physician and will give every woman free advice who is puzzled about her health. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. Don't put off writing until health is completely broken down. Write at the first indication of trouble.

PORTO RICO'S DEATH-DEALING HURRICANE

Many Cities, Towns and Villages Destroyed and Hundreds of Lives Lost.

FAMINE ADDS TO HORROR

The War Department at Washington Sends Immediate Aid to the Destitute Islanders.

100,000 Persons in Stricken Porto Rico Must Have Help at Once—Swollen Rivers Sweep Through the City of Ponce—500 Bodies Found on the Day After the Storm—All Food Supplies Destroyed—Terrible Destitution Throughout the Island—General Davis Telegraphs For Aid—Hurricane General in the West Indies and Many Towns Completely Destroyed.

PONCE, Porto Rico (By Cable).—It is now known that Ponce was the greatest sufferer by the great hurricane. The rivers Portuguese and Canas flowed though the city, drowning thousands of people. Five hundred bodies have been recovered.

The southern coast was swept clean as far as Yauco, eighteen miles. The towns of Tallaboa and Juanadiaz were destroyed. Only the large churches are left standing.

The storm of 1867 killed 6000 people and it is feared that the number of deaths is greater now.

There is not a drop of water in Ponce to drink. The cisterns are full of salt water from the ocean and the stench arising from the dead bodies is dreadful. Widespread sickness is sure to follow.

Most of the known dead are persons of the poorer classes, and many children are among them.

The storm, which was the severest ever experienced here, descended upon the city from the northeast at nine o'clock Tuesday morning and lasted two hours.

All the buildings were damaged and hundreds were totally destroyed. Fifteen vessels in the harbor were driven ashore.

The city was flooded by midnight, and soldiers and firemen worked heroically all night saving the terrified populace from the rising waters.

The commissary stores at Playa were destroyed. The city is short of food and the army officers are distributing rations. Outside of this bananas are the only obtainable food here.

The supply of drinking water, gas and electric light has been cut off by the storm. The sanitary condition of the town is serious. Fully $5000 will be needed to clean the streets.

A mob of one thousand persons threatened the Alcalde, Porrata Doria, but they were dispersed by the Fifth Cavalry. The Alcalde has been deposed on account of negligence. Major Myers, of the Eleventh Infantry, is acting as Alcalde, in response to popular demand. All the crops in the neighborhood are ruined.

Aibonito, with the military barracks, has been destroyed, but no lives were lost there. Juan Diaz has been devastated. Forty-six lives were lost there. Arroyo, Guayama, Salinas and San Isabel are reported to have been totally demolished.

The railroad between Ponce and Yauco has been destroyed, and the military road is impassable. The river is flowing over the road for two miles. The peons have gone to San Juan and its vicinity, which are comparatively uninjured.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (By Cable).—It is reported here that 500 persons lost their lives at Ponce during the hurricane. Terrible distress prevails there.

Arroyo, on the south coast, has been destroyed. Sixteen lives were lost, and the town is still submerged in water.

At Guayama the houses are still standing. Seven persons were killed there. A number of houses were pillaged, squads of soldiers were unable to maintain order, and starvation threatens the population.

The water supply of San Juan has been stopped. The Coamo Springs Hotel has been wrecked. It belonged to the Porto Rico Company of Philadelphia.

Other Islands Devastated.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Reports received here from other West Indian Islands show that the storm was widespread. The report comes from St. Thomas that seventy-four persons were killed by the hurricane on the island of Montserrat and twenty-one on the island of Nevis. Both of these islands are in the Leeward group.

Advices from La Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe, says the hurricane did enormous damage in the interior of that island, many coffee and cocoa estates being devastated. Le Mourie, a suburb, was half destroyed and twelve persons were killed. Seven were killed at La Pointe-a-Pitre. At Petit Canal and Port Louis several persons were killed and a number injured. The villages of Grippon and Lamentin have been entirely destroyed. The town of St. Louis de Marie Galente has suffered considerably.

St. Thomas was touched, but Antigua was seriously hit, and at St. Kitts 200 houses were destroyed.

The hurricane passed over Porto Plata and appears to have ravaged the north of the Dominican Republic. The railroad from Porto Plata to San Domingo is no longer working.

In the island of St. Croix, the largest of the Virgin Islands, the destruction was appalling. It was chiefly wrought at the west end, where the smaller houses are a tangled mass of wreckage. Thirty persons were killed and the inhabitants are in great distress.

RELIEF MEASURES ADOPTED.

Famine is Impending and General Davis Asks Immediate Aid.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The War Department received a cablegram from General Davis giving fuller details of the damage done in Porto Rico by the hurricane. General Davis says a famine is impending and asks authority to issue rations to the destitute. The message is dated at San Juan, and says:

"Later reports show that the hurricane was far more severe in the interior and southern part of the island than here. Data for an estimate of the number of Porto Ricans who have lost everything are deficient, but I am forced to believe the number on the island cannot fall below 100,000 souls, and a famine is impending. I ask that 2,500,000 pounds of rice and beans, equal quantities of each, be immediately shipped on transports to Ponce and here. Urgent appeals have been made to all post commanders for food for the destitute. Am I authorized to relieve distress by food issues? Rice and beans only desired.

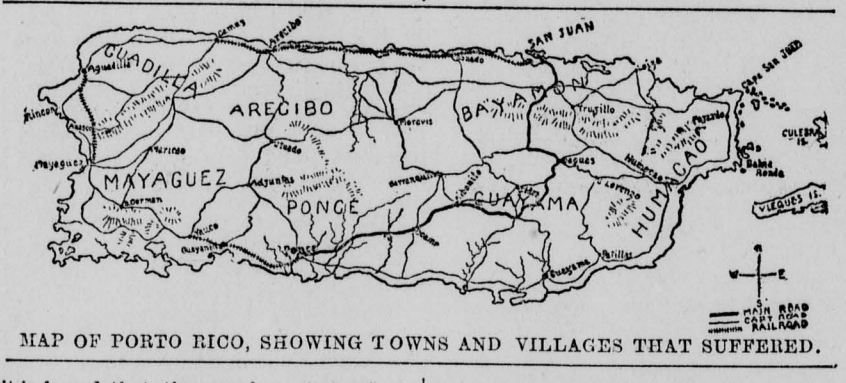
"There have been many deaths of natives by falling walls. So far only one soldier is reported dangerously injured. Several towns are reported entirely demolished. As yet I have reports from only four ports—complete destruction of all barracks at two, and at two others one company of each had barracks detroyed. Troops are in canvas.

"No reports yet from the largest ports, Ponce and Mayaguez, but they were in the vortex of the storm. At least half of the people in Porto Rico subsist entirely on fruit and vegetables, and the storm has entirely destroyed this source of support."

The War Department took prompt action on General Davis's report. The army transport McPherson was ordered to sail from New York to San Juan and Ponce with supplies to relieve the destitute in Porto Rico. Acting Commissary General Weston purchased in New York six hundred thousand pounds of rice and six hundred thousand pounds of beans for shipment on the McPherson.

President Orders Distress Relieved.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y. (Special).—President McKinley, who is spending his vacation here, was shocked at the news forwarded to him from the War Department at Washington of the loss of life and property in the great hurricane in Porto Rico, and directed that the War Department officials take such action in the matter of relieving distress as seemed proper to them under the circumstances. The Secretary of War, in obedience to this order, has taken comprehensive action in a circular appeal for aid addressed to the Mayors of cities in the United States, and, while waiting for substantial replies to this address, he has directed the immediate distribution of army rations.



MAP OF PORTO RICO, SHOWING TOWNS AND VILLAGES THAT SUFFERED.

DEWEY'S EYES WERE ON MANILA.

Admiral Wanted to Take Luzon Capital at Time of Virginius Affair.

WASHINGTON. D. C. (Special).—In connection with Admiral Dewey's home-coming, an interesting historical coincidence has been discovered. When the Virginius affair brought the United States and Spain to the verge of war, in 1873, Admiral Dewey, then a Commander, was in command of the Narragansett, which was engaged in ocean survey work in the Pacific.

It has been learned that there is on file in the Navy Department a letter from him, dated on board the Narragansett, and asking to be assigned to the duty of taking Manila in the event of war with Spain.

A search will be made for the letter in the files of the Navy Department and if found an effort may be made by the local Citizens' Committee to have it reproduced as a souvenir of the coming reception to Admiral Dewey, which will include the presentation of the sword voted to him by Congress. A formal letter of acceptance and approval of the reception has been received from the Admiral by the Chairman and Secretary of the Citizens' Committee.

PENSION ROLL A LITTLE SMALLER.

Report Shows a Decrease of 2195 in the Number.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The report of Commissioner of Pensions Evans for the fiscal year ended June 30 last shows total disbursement of $138,253,923, leaving a balance of $1,857,188 in the Treasury out of the $140,000,000 appropriated. The total number of pensioners on the roll June 30 was 991,519, a decrease of 2195. There were 40,991 names added to the roll and 43,186 dropped. The report shows the pension roll is decreasing.

During the year sixty-three pension attorneys were disbarred, ten suspended, two dropped and one application for admission to practice revoked. The total number of attorneys standing disbarred July 1, 1899, was 1163.

Cruelty to Girl Inmates.

Miss Frances Day, formerly a nurse and clerk in the New Jersey State Industrial School for Girls, in a sworn statement which was corroborated by Mrs. Mary G. Miller, another former employe, accused Mrs. Eyler, the superintendent, of beating and otherwise ill-treating the inmates and charged her with responsibility for the insanity of Sadie Weisman.

Two Million Bushels of Wheat Lost.

Two million bushels of wheat are estimated to have been lost by the hailstorm which partially destroyed the crop on nearly two hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in North Dakota.

ITALIAN LYNCHING CASES

Marquis Romano's Report Received by the State Department.

WILL DEMAND HEAVY INDEMNITY

Report of Italy's Diplomatic Agent Gives a New and More Serious Phase to the Tallulah Lynching—It Has Been Forwarded to His Government—Attitude of the State Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The State Department has received from the Italian authorities a copy of the complete report made by the Marquis Romano, Secretary of the Italian Embassy here, on his personal investigation of the recent lynching of five Italians at Tallulah, La.

The report presents the affair in a serious light, and the Italian authorities regard the lynching as of unusual atrocity and without the mitigating circumstances which had been urged in previous affairs of this kind.

Marquis Romano's representations differ radically from the report of Governor Foster, of Louisiana, to the State Department. Complete knowledge of the affair can only be expected after the investigation by the Louisiana Grand Jury.

Marquis Romano says that Dr. Hodges, who was supposed to be mortally wounded, was the first to draw his weapon, and that not until he had fired one shot and was about to fire a second at his assailant, did the brother of the latter use his shotgun.

The history of the affair is given with much detail. From this recital it appears that the two brothers immediately engaged in the assault were not lynched until the other three Italians had been thus disposed of. The latter, according to Romano's investigation, were in another street, and knew nothing of the affair until arrested and placed in jail. Two of them were taken from custody and lynched, and after a short interval the third was also lynched.

Attention is especially called to the fact that the lynching consisted of three distinct movements against the Italians, between which there was sufficient time for heated blood to have cooled.

Upon this phase of the case great stress will be laid by the Italian Government in making its demand for extraordinary indemnity.

A copy of the report of Marquis Romano has been forwarded to the Italian Foreign Office. Some days will elapse before any further representations will be made in the case to the State Department.

Nothing that has so far transpired will will affect the determination of the American Government that the legal disposition of the case by the State of Louisiana must be conclusive to the Italian Government but that all other questions may be arranged by the Foreign Offices of Italy and the United States.

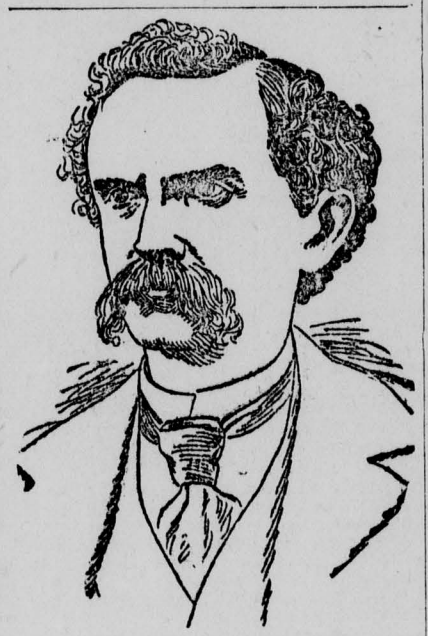
The State Department will take no further steps in the matter until it receives Governor Foster's final report.

W. Y. ATKINSON DEAD.

Twice Elected Chief Magistrate of Georgia and Long a Political Leader.

NEWMAN, Ga. (Special).—Ex-Governor W. Y. Atkinson died, after an illness of about ten days, from typhoid dysentery.

W. Y. Atkinson served two terms as Governor of Georgia immediately preceding the present incumbent. Although Mr Atkinson had many enemies, he was considered one of the strongest politicians in the State.



HON. W. Y. ATKINSON.

Chicken Thief Shot Dead.

J. E. Ritter, a raiser of fancy chickens in the eastern part of Dallas, Texas, placed an electric alarm on his chicken house door and connected it with his dwelling house. The ring of the alarm awoke him about midnight. He ran out and fired a load of buckshot into a man near the chicken coop and the man fell dead. A meal sack was found near him. The dead man was identified as a nomadic character named William Hall. He was buried as a pauper. Ritter has not been arrested.

The Bridgeport Motorman Arrested.

George Hamilton, the motorman of the ill-fated car, which with its human freight plunged over the side of the big trestle on the Shelton Traction Company's road near Bridgeport, Conn., was arraigned before Justice Charles H. Peck, in the Stratford Court. The charge brought against Hamilton was that of manslaughter. He pleaded not guilty, and, without having heard evidence of any kind, Justice Peck continued the case for one week and fixed the prisoner's bail at $2000.

Farmers Tear Down Toll Gate.

The toll gate at Westmont, N. J., on Haddonfield Turnpike, was torn to pieces by indignant farmers. The drivers demanded to go through without paying toll. The gatekeeper, John Cline, refused and shut the gate. He armed himself with a big club. The farmers attacked him and tore the gate down and damaged the house. The road was blocked by 100 wagons and twenty trolley cars.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Professional etiquette prevents French judges and judicial officials from riding in omnibuses.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., February 24, 1894.

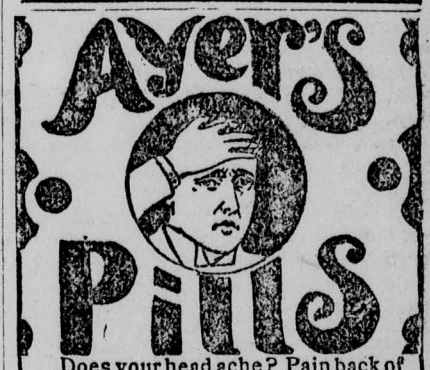
Only one person in four in London earns more than $5 a week.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

In 1793 Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin.

Ayer's Pills



Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia, and all liver complaints. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE** for the Whiskers

50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Stevenson's Boyish Prank.

Stevenson was still a rather little boy, says Chambers's Journal, when in the summer holidays, having been reading a number of "detective" novels of a bad kind, he was passing one Sunday afternoon along a road which led through one of the suburbs of Edinburgh, and saw a deserted house, left furnished, but without apparently a caretaker. It suddenly struck Stevenson that it would be a very gallant thing to break into this house. No one was in sight, and stealing round he found it possible to open a window at the back and so climb in. It really was unoccupied, and he prowled from room to room looking at the books and pictures in a great excitement of spirit until he heard as he thought a noise in the garden. This sent him immediately, in an instant collapse of courage, under a bed, and then terror seized him. He imagined himself pounced upon, charged with robbery, marched home with gyves upon his wrists, and arriving just as the family were assembling to attend evening service. He burst out crying and could not stop, and his sobs echoed in the empty house.

He crept out where he had crept in, having done no harm to anything except his little tender Scottish conscience. But the spirit of adventure was native to him, as exemplified in the story, and also a sort of solitude, as of a boy obliged to play by himself for want of other pirates and burglars to combine with.

A Bird Without a Conscience.

"I really think that an ostrich has more brains than an Arab," declares Lilian Bell in the Woman's Home Companion, when describing a visit to an ostrich-farm near Cairo. "They have the most curious agate-colored eyes—colorless, cold, yet intelligent eyes. But they are the eyes of a bird without a conscience. An ostrich looks as if he would really enjoy villainy, as if he could commit crime after crime from pure love of it and never know remorse; yet there is a fascination about the old birds, and they have their good points. The father is domestic in spite of looking as if he belonged to all the clubs, and, much to my delight, I saw one sitting on the eggs while the mother walked out and took the air. Ostriches and Arabs do women's work with an admirable disregard of Mrs. Grundy. Ostriches have an irresistible way of waving their lovely plumy wings, and one old fellow twenty-five years old actually imitates the Dervishes. The keeper says to him, 'dance,' and although he is about ten feet tall, he sits down with his scaly legs spread out on each side of him, and shutting his eyes, he throws his long, ugly red neck from side to side, making a curious grunting noise, and waving his wings in billowy line like a skirt-dancer."

Chinese Fruit Growers.

Many of the Chinese on the Pacific coast who used to be contented to work on ranches are now running small fruit farms of their own. If you go to the wholesale fruit market in San Francisco you will find Chinese names on many of the boxes of choice fruit offered for sale. These Chinese growers rent orchards and employ their own countrymen as help. A Chinese prefers to work for one of his own race, as he is assured of fair treatment.—San Francisco Correspondence in New York Tribune.

There are in Boston 44,207 persons born in British America, including Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

APPEAL OF AGUINALDO.

Asks the Powers to Recognize the Independence of the Filipinos.

CLAIMS THEY WON SOVEREIGNTY

Foreign Consuls at Manila Are Requested to Forward the Appeal to Their Governments—Claims Made by the Filipinos in Their Efforts to Secure Recognition—The Spanish Prisoners.

MANILA (By Cable).—Aguinaldo has appealed to the Powers for recognition of "Filipino independence." His appeal, dated Tarlac, July 27, and signed by Buencamino, has been received by all the foreign consuls in Manila, with the request that they forward it to their respective Governments.

The Filipinos use their old argument that they had wrested the sovereignty of the islands from Spain before the signing of the treaty of Paris, and, therefore, Spain was in no position to cede them to the United States. They argue that the possession of 7000 Spanish prisoners captured with their arms, fighting against the Filipinos, "is eloquent proof of the nullity of Spanish sovereignty, as when the Spanish soldiers surrendered, Spain's hold was irrevocably lost."

The document then says:

"Replying to the Spanish Commission's request to release the prisoners because Spain no longer has political interests in the islands, we asked for a treaty of peace and friendship between Spain and the Filipinos, whereby the prisoners would be released.

"But the commissioners refused, because it would mean recognition of our independence. That is equivalent to saying that the prisoners must stay in our hands indefinitely, because their possession is our most efficacious method to adjust our account with Spain and obtain from her recognition of our independence."

The Filipinos say that they had conquered all the country except Manila, and that they co-operated in obtaining the capitulation of that city by surrounding it at the cost of thousands of lives. They also say that they conquered the country unassisted, except for sixty guns that Admiral Dewey gave Aguinaldo, and that Admiral Dewey and the British and Belgian consuls recognized the Filipinos' sovereignty by asking for passes to visit the country. They repeat the claim that they have letters from American consuls and generals recognizing their sovereignty and promising that the Americans would recognize their independence, "which was at the disposition of the Powers."

The Filipinos attempt to make capital out of the statement that Admiral Dewey was so confident that Aguinaldo would observe and fulfil the rules of war that he gave him a hundred Spanish prisoners which the American Navy had captured.

Finally, the Filipinos appeal to the Powers to influence Washington to bring to a termination "the unjust war which is devastating the country."

The authorities at Madrid have ordered the Spanish commissioners not to return to Tarlac, and it is reported that two special commissioners, Senors Capriles and Cuerbo, are on their way here from Spain to conduct the negotiations.

THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN.

Secretary Root Says That It Will Be Prosecuted Vigorously.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y. (Special).—Secretary of War Root, while here on a visit to the President, made a definite announcement to the effect that war in the Philippines is to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, which should result in its speedy close.

"Will the war in the Philippines be prosecuted vigorously from now on?" the Secretary was asked.

Mr. Root replied quick as a flash: "Yes, sir; the war in the Philippines from now on will be prosecuted with all possible energy. All the men, all the arms, and all the supplies necessary to end the trouble in the islands will be furnished at the earliest possible moment."

Captain Otis Under Arrest.

MANILA, via Hong Kong (By Cable).—After the taking of Calamba by the Americans, General Lawton ordered that Captain Otis, of the Washington Regiment, be relieved of his command and placed under arrest on account of the slowness and seeming reluctance of the companies under his command in obeying the order to disembark from the cascoes and wade through the marshes under fire.

No Recognition by Powers.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The State Department looks upon the appeal issued by Aguinaldo to the Powers as creating no particular change, as it has been the desire of Aguinaldo and his associates from the first to secure such recognition. The appeal puts this desire into rather formal shape, and it may bring to an issue the attitude of outside Governments. There is no apprehension, however, that any foreign Government will heed the address.

CAUSE OF MAINE HORROR.

A Finding Which May Prove Expensive to the Maine Central.

Bar Harbor, Me. (Special).—The Coroner's jury impanelled to hold an inquest in connection with the accident at Mount Desert ferry, whereby twenty persons lost their lives, finds that "these people came to their deaths by drowning, caused by the insufficient construction of the slip."

This decision will make strong the case against the Maine Central. The State law enforces the payment of $5000 to the relatives of any person who dies from injuries received in such accidents.

Drowned in Her Carriage.

Mrs. Martha Coburn, of New York, sixty years old, was driving with her granddaughter, Miss Halstead, and near Cheney Bros.' reservoir, South Manchester, Conn., the horse was allowed to eat grass by the roadside. A stick became wedged in the animal's mouth, and Miss Halstead left the carriage to remove it. Just then the horse began backing in its fright, and before Mrs. Coburn, who was a cripple, could get out of the carriage it rolled over the embankment, plunged into the reservoir, fifteen feet below, and she was drowned.

Killed a Young Girl.

Benjamin H. Snell, a special examiner in the Pension Office at Washington, murdered Lizzie Weissenberger, a thirteen year-old girl who had repulsed his attentions.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The Customs Division Department in Cuba has appealed to the War Department for aid in suppressing extensive smuggling operations going on in nearly every port of the island. As a result a customs secret service will be organized and vigorous measures taken to stamp out the lawless industry.

The Indian Commissioners appointed to report on the question of the gold standard have sent copies of their findings to the Washington authorities.

President McKinley has written to the Kaiser expressing pleasure at the appointment of Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein as German Ambassador.

An increase in the salaries of about one hundred and eighty persons in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been made by order of Assistant Secretary Vanderlip.

The first published order issued by Secretary Root defines the boundaries of Fort Gibbon, a military reservation set apart by the President in July.

It has been decided that Maryland's two statues for Statuary Hall in the Capitol shall be of Carrara marble and of heroic size. The subjects are to be Charles Carrollton and John Hanson, and it is announced that competitive designs are to be invited from the best sculptors in New York City, Baltimore and Boston. The statues will be placed between those of Maine and Massachusetts.

Mrs. Ellen Knight Bradford, a writer of some note, is dead. She was the wife of Rev. J. H. Bradford, and was sixty years of age.

United States Minister Conger reports to the State Department from Pekin that he has received official notice of the formal opening to foreign trade of the Port of San Tuac, in the Province of Fukien.

Domestic.

Five negro children were burned to death on McKowan's plantation, near Jackson, La. The parents locked them up in their house, and went to church. On their return the charred remains of the little ones were found.

Further evidence was produced at the inquest in the Bridgeport (Conn.) trolley accident showing the unsafe condition of the track and car.

The quarantine existing between Newport News and Hampton, Va., on account of yellow fever, was raised.

Mrs. John I. Dungan was burned to death at Hartford, Conn. Her husband has typhoid fever, and while she was fumigating his clothes with sulphur her dress caught fire.

A feud has broken out between the Robinson and Savage families in the mountains of Union County, Tennessee. William Savage was shot and killed by "Jack" Robinson. Savage fatally wounded Robinson.

Thomas Martin's home at Marion, Va., was burned. Martin and his three children, aged eight, eleven and thirteen years, perished.

The Rev. Dr. Walter M. Barrows, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, in Greenwich, Conn., died at Mackinaw Island, Mich., from kidney trouble. He leaves a widow and several children. He was fifty-two years old. Considerable criticism was heaped upon him for marrying Mrs. Henry T. Sloane and Perry Belmont.

Edwin Heidler was hanged in the county jail at Erie, Penn., for the killing of his brother-in-law, Levi Kreider, on May 1, 1896.

Four men were injured, twenty-two cars were burned, and two tramps were killed in a wreck in tunnel No. 4 on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad near Louisville, Ky.

A gospel wagon in charge of Evangelist F. B. Benoit was stoned and driven from the streets at Millbury, Mass., by a mob. The wagon was badly damaged, but no one was hurt.

In lieu of a suitable hall in Jackson the Democrats of Mississippi intend to hold their coming State nominating convention in a big tent to be erected on the Capitol grounds. It will be shaded by elms and water oaks, and the natural slope of the hill will support the seats.

William Henry Joline, a well-known horseman of Long Branch, N. J., was kicked by one of his horses and so severely injured that he died almost instantly.

Three aged men, once partners in business, have just died within sixty hours. John Gray died at Columbia, S. C.; J. R. Cunningham at Abbyville, S. C., and Colonel G. McD. Miller in Mississippi.

The Town Council of Montclair, N. J., has passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of firearms and toy pistols in the town. The action was inspired by the number of fatalities from lockjaw due to toy pistol accidents on last Fourth of July. The ordinance applies to the Fourth of July as well as to any other day.

It was found that two mistakes had been made in the identification of bodies at Bar Habor, Me. Mrs. O'Donohue was found to be alive, as was Miss Louisa Bartlett. The bodies mistaken for them have been identified as those of Mrs. Marjorie Mower of Wisconsin, and Miss Blanche Lewis, of Hamden.

Foreign.

A special cable despatch from Hong Kong states that piracy is so prevalent in Southern China as to seriously threaten trade.

The Volksraad, at Pretoria, South African Republic, amid much enthusiasm and acclamation, passed an amendment to the constitution empowering the Government in the event of war to call upon every inhabitant, without distinction, to assist in the defence of the State.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, in introducing the Indian budget in the House of Commons, London, said that the Government had deliberately concluded that a gold standard was required for India, and that temporary failure of crops would not interfere with the policy decided upon.

The inhabitants of Great Comoro Island, off the east coast of Africa, are in revolt against the French authorities. The Police Commissary was assassinated and the Governer's residence was besieged. A gunboat was ordered to assist the island authorities in restoring order.

M. de Giers, the Russian Minister, has addressed a note to the Tsung-li-Yamen, Pekin, warning that body that the conclusion of an alliance with Japan would give great offence to Russia, and that the consequences to China would be most serious.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has been nominated Justice of the Peace for Sunderlandshire. The Lord Advocate, replying to a question respecting the nomination in the House of Commons, London, said that Mr. Carnegie would not be able to act unless he was naturalized a British citizen. Mr. Carnegie issued a statement saying that he has no intention of renouncing his American citizenship.

Health Rules For Bicyclists.

"To those persons seeking exercise there are features in bicycling that especially commend it for worthy consideration," writes Edward B. Warman, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "It encourages sobriety, gives steadiness of nerves, requires quick perception and decision, and promotes deep breathing. During the summer months I arise at 5.30 a. m. and mount my wheel for a little run of fifteen to twenty-five miles, first warming my stomach with a cup of clear coffee. Returning, I take a sponge bath of cold water and a thorough physical exercise for all of the muscles of the body that have not been brought into play while cycling. Then my bath; and as I need no breakfast I take none. Having no feeling of exhaustion I settle myself for the literary work of the morning, with a clear brain and a body unencumbered by food.

"Whoever rides a bicycle should bear in mind that while he is developing leg muscle and lung capacity, and is assured of chest expansion, it may be at the expense of arm, shoulder, neck and chest muscles; therefore special exercises for the upper part of the body should always supplement the use of the bicycle. An excellent combination may be secured in an all-around development by use of the 'wheel' and lawn tennis. But whether indulging to any extent in bicycling, golf, lawn tennis, croquet, rowing, etc., exercises which are apt to cause profuse perspiration, never neglect following the same with a suitable bath. A sponge bath of salt water, when possible, will be found the best."

Saw an Iceberg Seventy-five Miles Long.

The presence of icebergs in the Straits of Belle Isle has given rise to a rumor that steamships would leave this shorter route to travel through the south channel only. The presence of these icebergs at this time of the year is indeed extraordinary.

When first navigation opens in May, and up to the early part of July, or the end of June at least, all ships come through the channel south of the island. But in July the Strait of Belle Isle is usually free from the ice. This year, however, has been an exception, and on its inward journey the Parisian encountered several icebergs, one of which was over seventy-five miles in length. This ice was not in the Strait proper, but well on its way to the ocean, or some 160 miles east of Belle Isle.

Captain Brown has had many experiences with icebergs. He has seen all kinds, but none to equal the one which met the Parisian on its way through the northern channel to Montreal. This one, the captain claimed, was seventy-five miles long, and rose several hundred feet above the water.—Montreal Herald.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A load of two tons can be readily carried by a full-grown elephant.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

In battle only one ball out of eighty-five takes effect.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

A good ironer in a London laundry earns from $2 to $2.50 daily.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

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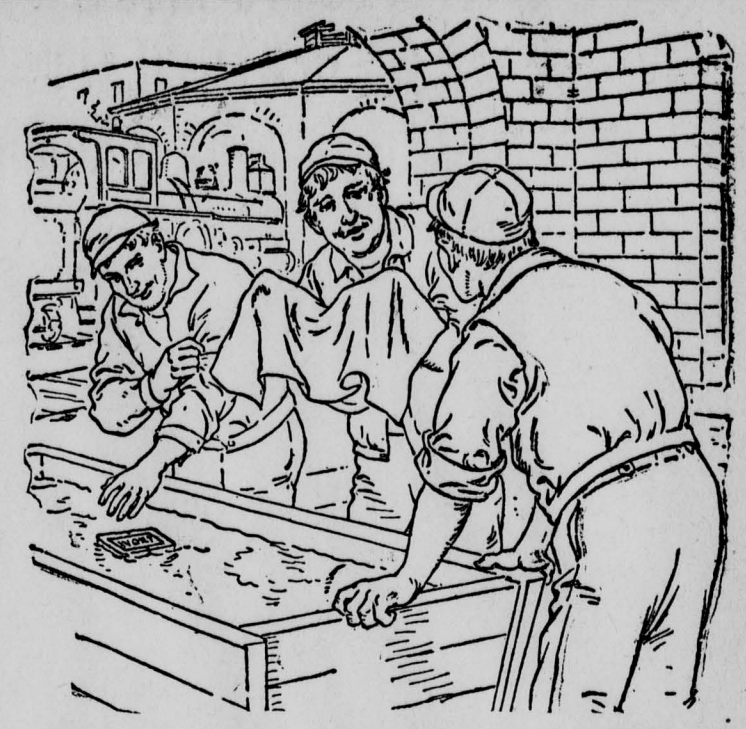
Is what all the *great* railways use



Cleaning up at the shop after a long, dirty run, is a severe test of soap quality. The pores of the skin need opening, the oily exudations from them demand instant removal, for health and cleanliness. Ivory Soap meets the severest tests squarely, does what you expect. It floats, produces a copious lather, white and pure. Loosens the dirt and grease, rinses thoroughly and leaves the skin soft and clean. Economical because best.

IT FLOATS.

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Crude Implements of Chinese Farmers.

The Chinese farmers within the limits of New York City disdain American implements, such as the plow, harrow and spade, using those to which they and their ancestors have been accustomed for centuries. The principal one is a long, bamboo-handled hoe, with which they dig up the ground, pulverize it, shape it into beds, prepare them for planting, plant the seeds and cultivate them. The only other implement in use is a long, three-pronged fork, shaped like a hoe.

Fires on autocars are said to be becoming numerous in France with the increase of automobiles. Many of these fires are due to inexperience, or, for instance, in a recent case, where the attendant foolishly tried to fill the reservoir with petroleum without extinguishing the burners.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.

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Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Largest makers of $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send you a pair on receipt of price. State kind of leather, size and width, plain or cap toe.

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Greatest medicine on earth for chills, fever, ague, and all forms of malarial poisoning. Recommended and prescribed by physicians of the highest standing. For 25 years sold only to physicians; now placed on sale to the public. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials attest their worth. 25c. a package. Send for testimonials, circulars, etc.

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Clifton Springs, N. Y.

I CONTRACT TO CURE you of any form of nerve trouble or MALARIA

Write for testimonials, form of contract &c., of Blood Food, Rheumatic Lightning, Little Liver Pills, Head-een, Corn Digger.

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"I have used your valuable CASCARETS and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them, to every one. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family." EDW A. MARX, Albany, N. Y.

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 321

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ASTHMA POSITIVELY CURED.
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Happy Days

The greatest remedy for JOHNSON'S

MALARIA, CHILLS & FEVER

Grippe and Liver Diseases.

KNOWN ALL DRUGGISTS. 35c.

RHEUMATISM CURED—Sample bottle, 4 days' treatment, postpaid, 10 cents. ALEXANDER REMEDY CO., 246 Greenwich St., N. Y.

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

THE HOUSEHOLD ADVISER.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

A 200-PAGE ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF INFORMATION AND RECIPES FOR THE FARMER AND THE FARMER'S WIFE,

And every other man and woman who is desirous of benefiting from the experience of those brainy and patient souls who have been experimenting and practicing the results of those experiments, generation after generation, to obtain the best knowledge as to how certain things can be accomplished, until all that valuable information is gathered together in this volume, to be spread broadcast for the benefit of mankind at the popular price of

It treats of almost everything in the way of Household Matters, including { 25 CENTS IN POSTAGE STAMPS. } *The low price is only made possible by the enormous number of the books being printed and sold*

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TOO NUMEROUS to mention—a veritable Household Adviser. In an emergency such as comes to every family not containing a doctor, this book is worth many times its low price.

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BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

"THE CLEANER 'TIS, THE COSIER 'TIS." WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT

SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

The cooler weather is a grateful relief after the heat of Saturday and Sunday.

L. K. and E. M. Smith have moved into their new houses which they built this summer.

Miss Mamie Heaton and Dr. Sarah Whiteside were recent visitors to friends in the valley.

Miss Clara Hazzard and friends, of the Mountain city, are spending part of their vacation here.

S. L. Smith is ahead on the wheat crop so far as heard from, having 350 bushels, so reported.

Mrs. Jane Hight, of Cassville, who has regained sufficient health and strength to move around, has been spending some time with relatives and friends here.

A fishing party went to "the branch" last Saturday where a pleasant day was spent. The size of the catch has not been reported, but we presume an extra team was necessary to haul it home as it usually is in such cases.

Lewis Robinson died at his residence at Buena Vista mill Sunday evening. He had been in failing health for some time. Deceased was a miller by trade and was well known to many of the older people in this part of the county. Interment Tuesday in Baptist cemetery.

CASSVILLE.

Charles Henderson, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Hamilton and daughter and Mrs. Lynn and family are our latest visitors.

Horace Henderson and sisters have left for Blue Springs where they will spend two weeks with a camping party.

A number of our people are attending the Well's Valley campmeeting. Miss Flora Green is tenting at the Juniata Valley camp,

Adam Rabenstine, while riding his wheel, was thrown off by the saddle breaking, and broke his right arm and received other bruises. Dr. McClain was summoned and replaced the bone.

The W. C. T. U. meeting on Saturday evening was decidedly a success. Miss Hamilton recited a very pathetic poem of a boy who won his way through college in spite of a drunken father. Miss Henderson sang a beautiful selection. The wreath drill by ten little girls, under the direction of Mrs. Heaton, was very pretty. Miss Ada Wilson sang "The Plains of Peace" in a very pleasant manner. Mrs. Graham, Rev. Fish and Rev. Glass all made fine addresses. The collection speech by Celia Fish brought a generous response. Grace Davis recited "Who is to Blame" in an impressive manner.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

Low-Rate Vacation Trips via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington: August 10 and 24, September 7 and 21, and October 5 and 19. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all points on the Delaware Division; $11.25 from Atlantic City; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and Watkins within the limit returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion. An extra charge will be made for parlor car seats.

Tickets for a side trip to the Thousand Islands (Alexandria Bay) will be sold from Rochester in connection with excursions of July 27, August 10 and 24, September 7 and 21, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of $5.50.

Tickets for a side trip to Toronto will be sold at Niagara Falls for $1.00 on July 29, August 12 and 26, and September 23. In connection with excursion of September 7, tickets will be sold to Toronto and return at reduced rates, account Toronto Fair.

For time of connecting trains and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 7-19-6t

Base Ball of Fifty Years Ago.

We have been so accustomed to recognizing baseball as the national game that we hardly realize that it has been in existance only fifty-three years. June 19, 1846, at Hoboken, N. J., the first match game of baseball ever played took place. Nine months previously certain New York gentlemen who had been in the habit of playing townball every Saturday afternoon on a vacant lot now a part of Madison Square Garden decided to substitute bases for corners. The next step was to adopt a hard ball with a rubber center and wound with yarn and covered with rubber. Then men were placed to guard the bases. Before it had been the custom to throw the ball at a runner, he being declared out if the ball hit him when he was off a base. Then the new game was called "baseball." On September 23, 1845, the inventors of the game formed themselves into the "Knickerbocker baseball club." This club demanded a rival to compete with. So the New York baseball club was formed and the first championship game was played by these clubs. Since those early days the game has seen many changes. Then it was as popular socially as golf is to-day, but now business and professional men outside "the profession" rarely play it.

Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Olivia, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50 cents. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad for Mount Gretna Farmers' Exposition.

On account of the Farmers' Exposition, to be held at Mount Gretna, Pa., August 14 to 19, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Mount Gretna and return, *at rate of one fare for the round trip*, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr; on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division east of and including Waterford. Tickets will be sold August 12 to 19, good to return until August 21, inclusive.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents. 8-9-2t

"DeWitt's Little Early Risers did me more good than all blood medicines and other pills," writes Geo. H. Jacobs, of Thompson, Conn. Prompt, pleasant, never gripe,—they cure constipation, arouse the torpid liver to action and give you a clean blood, steady nerves, a clear brain and a healthy appetite. A. B Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Reduced Rates to Grangers' Picnic at Williams' Grove via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Twenty-sixth Annual Inter-State Grange Picnic Exhibition, to be held at Williams' Grove, Pa., August 28 to September 2, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from August 26 to September 2, inclusive, good to return until September 4, inclusive, at rate of one fare for the round trip, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr; on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division east of and including Waterford.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents. 8-16-2t

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures dyspepsia because its ingredients are such that it can't help doing so. "The public can rely upon it as a master remedy for all disorders arising from imperfect digestion."—James M. Thomas M. D., in American Journal of Health, N. Y. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Deeds Entered for Record.

E. S. McMurtrie to James D. Swope, property in Cromwell township. Consideration $500.

Robert M. Martin and wife to Oliver E. Cook, property in Carbon township. Consideration $1250.

John R. Flenner and wife to Mary Wilson, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $3000.

Mary E. Pyles and husband to Abram R. Price, property in Mount Union. Consideration $200.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
9-28-98, tf Huntingdon, Pa

Sale Register.

SATURDAY, August 19th—S. S. Taylor will sell at his dwelling on the David Shore property, near Mapleton, 1 new range, cupboard, sink, tables, chairs, bedsteads, bed springs, clock, picks, shovels axes, carpenter tools, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

Irritating stings, bites, scratches, wounds and cuts soothed and healed by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve,—a sure and safe application for tortured flesh. Beware of counterfeits. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

REGISTER'S NOTICE —Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi Sept. 6, 1899, and absolutely Sept. 11, 1899.

1 First and final account of W. T. Browning, administrator of the estate of Joseph Demco, late of Cromwell township, deceased
2 Account of O. S. Rumberger, executor of Mary Rumberger, late of Warriorsmark, Huntingdon county, deceased.
3 First and final account of Minerva J. Horton, administratrix of Ephriam Horton, late of Tod township, deceased.
4 First and final administration account of Samuel W. Gill, administrator of Hannah Stover, late of Penn township, Huntingdon county, deceased, with distribution annexed.
5 Account of H. C. Weight, administrator of Henry Weight, late of Clay township, dec'd.
6 First and final account of J. McGinley Appleby and David J. Appleby, executors of Alexander Appleby, as filed by J. McGinley Appleby, acting executor.
7 First and final account of John M. Fox, administrator c. t. a. of Ellen Fox, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
8 Account of Philip Brown, guardian of minor children of Annie M. Wright, deceased. Roscoe M. Wright.
9 First and final account of G. M. Wakefield, administrator d. b. n. of George P. Wakefield, late of Logan township, deceased.
10 First and final account of J. A. Cisney and C. W. Cisney, administrators of the estate of J. W. Cisney, late of Tell township, deceased.
11 First and final account of Charles A. Harnish, administrator of Dr. Tobias Harnish, late of Alexandria Borough, deceased.
12 Account of H. W. Gerlock, administrator of Edward Gerlock, late of Huntingdon Borough, deceased.
13 First and final account of E. S. McMurtrie, trustee under the provisions of the will of Capt. John Whittaker, of Huntingdon, for Jemima, Mary and Louisa B. Whittaker.
14 First and final account of J. E. Smucker, executor of Amos Smucker, late of Henderson township, deceased.
15 First and final account of R. Reed Randolph executor of William Randolph, late of Barree township, deceased.
16 First and final account of Samuel W. Donelson, administrator of Margaret Donelson, late of Lincoln township, deceased.
17 Account of W. L. Johnston, administrator of W. Scott Bair, late of Huntingdon Borough, deceased.
18 First account of J. Peter Snyder, administrator of Peter Heffner, deceased, late of Juniata township, with distribution annexed.
19 First and final account of D. H. Fisher, administrator of Joseph Crisswell, late of Lincoln township, deceased.
20 Second account of John White and G. Chal Port, executors of George A. Port, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
21 Fifth and final account of George B. Armitage, administrator c. t. a. of John Armitage, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, Pa., deceased, as filed by Mary M. Armitage, executrix of G. B. Armitage.

Register's office, Aug. 8, 1899. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on Sept. 6, 1899. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely December 4, 1899.

1 Inventory of the personal property of D. C. Speck, late of Penn township, deceased, as taken by his widow Emma Speck.
2 Inventory of the personal property of George Mierley, late of Cass township, deceased, as taken by his widow Sarah Mierley.
3 Appraisement of the real and personal estate of Geo. W. Pattison, late of Tell township, deceased, as set apart to Lydia A. Pattison, his widow.
4 Inventory of the personal property of Davison Briggs, late of Tell township, deceased, as taken by his widow Elizabeth Briggs.
5 Inventory of the personal property of Mordecai Duff, late of Jackson township, deceased, as taken by his widow Margaret Duff.
6 Inventory of the personal property of Rev. Joseph R. Focht, late of Marklesburg, dec'd, as taken by his widow Sarah Focht.
7 Appraisement of the real and personal estate of John Woomer, late of the township of Carbon, deceased, as set apart to Ellen Woomer, his widow.
8 Inventory of the personal property of Lewis Hefright, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased, as taken by his widow Julia Hefright.
9 Supplemental appraisement of the personal property of Lewis Hefright, deceased, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, as taken by his widow Julia Hefright.

Office of Clerk O. C., Aug. 8, 1899. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court

Proud the Wife
who crowns her table
with bread made from
DWIGHT'S
GOLDEN LINK OR TUBEROSE
FLOUR
It is creamy white, rich in gluten, strong and elastic and makes Delicious Bread. Guaranteed free from corn or other adulteration by the Anti-Adulteration League of Millers. Ask dealers for it.

This flour for sale by Jno. G. Gillam and A. B. Gillam, Mapleton, Pa. Try a sack.

HAZLETT'S CLOTHING.

The very acme of the tailoring art is represented in our Spring and Summer Suits for men and Boys. Every little detail that goes to make a well made, stylish, durable suit, will be found throughout the entire stock. All the latest novelties are here in immense variety.

Men's Suits,

Handsomely tailored, blue Serges, blue, black and fancy figured Worsteds, solid and mixed Cheviots and Cassimeres. All that an up-to-date stock includes—$5, $6, $7.50, $10.00.

Boys' Long Pants Suits,

13 to 19 years. Stylish blue Serges and modest Plaids and Mixtures and unfinished Cheviots—$5, $6, $7.50, $10.00.

Boys' Short Pants Suits,

8 to 16 years. Blue, black, brown and pretty mixed patterns —$1.25, $2.00, $2.75 to $5.00.

Pretty Little Vestee and Reefer Suits,

3 to 8 years. Beautifully trimmed with fancy braid, and having nice, large Sailor Collars. The kind that gives that little man the dressy city look, at $1.50, $2.00, $2.75 to $5.00.

Spring Hats.

Men's Stiff Hats in the full and modified Spring Blocks; both brown and black, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00. Soft Hats in the fashionable creased tourist style, the flat-topped, half block and the various modified shapes, to suit the buyer's taste. Black, brown, light brown, drab, pearl and grey, 50c, $1, $2, $3.

Cool Negligee Shirts,

Just received a large shipment of those soft Summer Shirts. Some have the stylish Silk Bosoms, the very latest for the spring, at 50 cents. Some have a pair of cuffs and two collars, both detachable, at 50 cents; and the variety of stripes and patterns are here to suit the most fastidious.

Pretty Neckwear,

All that is new and novel in the stylish Imperials, Puffs and String Ties at 25c. and 50c. Wash Ties—pretty pattern, from 10c. per dozen to 10c. each.

☞ No question about you being pleased with your Goods and Prices.

W. W. HAZLETT, Clothier and Furnisher, 404 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Clothes Does Not Make the Man

but it adds to his appearance and commands attention that he otherwise might not get. We have a

$10.00
- Blue Serge Suit -
$10.00

which cannot be duplicated elsewhere. A visit to our store will convince you we sell reliable goods at close prices. In

Tailor Costumes to Measure

we offer you the services of the eminent tailoring house of The Royal Tailor, of Chicago. In our store we have over 500 samples to choose from. We have suits for little boys, big boys, fat boys and thin boys from $1 to $5 and suits for all sorts of men from $4.50 to $20.00.

O. L. STEWART,
One Price Clothier,
6th & Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 16, 1899.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 21, 1899.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.50	12.25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	7.55	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.50	.....	8.45	11.45	.....

	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4.57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1.49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A.M.	A. M.	A. M.	PM.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg.....		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	4.40	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.50	9.05
Bellwood.....	4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.04	9.19
Tyrone	5.04	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.20	9.33
Birmingham .	5.08	7.53	g	2.40	6.24	
Petersburg ...	5.25	8.17		3.03	6.47	
Huntingdon....	5.37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.00	10.12
Mapleton.	5.51	8.47		3.35	7.15	
Mt. Union.....	5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.21	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.01	8.58		3.47	7.26	
McVeytown....	6.17	9.15		4.08	7.44	
Lewiston Jc....	6.38	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.06	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.26	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.02	9.59		5.00	8.31	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.14		5.18	8.47	
Millerstown. ...	7.26	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.35	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....	8.00	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.13	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 6.05, Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....		11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45	
Washington..		1.00	*4.10	7.15	10.55	
Phila.....	11.48	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20	4.25
New York 2.13	2.23	*5.53	9.30		3.53	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.50 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.05 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No.5	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	* Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3. 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

"Our baby was sick for a month with severe cough and catarrhal fever. Although we tried many remedies she kept getting worse until we used One Minute Cough Cure,—it relieved at once and cured her in a few days." B. L. Nance, Prin. High School, Bluffdale, Texas. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Aug. 20, "The Leaven and the Meal." Text, Math. xiii, 33; Dan, ii, 31-35, 45.

"The God of heaven shall set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed."

It seems strange that men could have lived so long without discovering many of the things which were absolutely unknown until, in very recent times, the progress of modern science has made them known. Most fascinating is the study of all parts of the physical world. Plant life, insect and animal life, the human body and mind, the development of life on the earth, are full of interest. Far more attractive, however, is the story of human progress from the dawn of history. The gradual rise in the scale of being, the various races which have held the scepter of power and passed, the growth of the religious ideas and elevation of ideals, all show a plan in human history as plain and more wonderful than any plan of growth and life seen in the lower orders of plant and animal organizations.

The most thorough research of recent times in the field of history and the progress of current events serve to emphasize remarkably the fact that there is a purpose working steadily through all the ages, lifting mankind into a higher, broader, purer and more powerful life.

For I know that through the ages
One increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widening
With the process of the suns.

The most striking fact in all this upward movement is that the power that uplifts a people or an individual is righteousness. At the foundation of all civilization lies moral worth. No nation rises above its past self and its neighbors until it gains moral impulse, sees a higher ideal and strives to reach a higher plane.

The knell of every abomination, of tyranny and vice was sounded when the Bethlehem plains rang with the celestial anthem, "Glory to God, Peace on Earth to Men of Good Will." The doom of evil was sealed when Jesus cried on Calvary, "It is finished!" The kingdom of heaven had come among men. The leaven had been hidden in the meal, the mustard seed had been planted, the pearl of great price was waiting a seeker, the treasure was in the field ready to be discovered. It needed only time and Pentecost and Spirit filled men would come to power. The stone had been cut from the mountain. No human hand had held the chisel and hammer and struck the blow. But the stone was cut and began to fill the earth. Christ began to triumph. From 120 persons, how the church has grown! Today Christianity rules the world—politically, commercially, socially. But the whole mass is not yet fully leavened. Much remains to be done in the most Christian of lands.

Every Christian, especially every young person needs to have some knowledge of the progress of the gospel during the past century. The modern missionary work is one of the most remarkable developments of this most remarkable of all centuries. Let our leagues give some time to the study of our own missions, their history, present condition and prospects.

How Much and How?

Nothing shows the character of a person's religion more accurately than the way he gives his money. Some never get the idea that all they have is a sacred trust to be administered for God's cause. Many regard their means as something belonging to them of right and to be used as they please. The Scriptures plainly declare that we are only stewards of God. All belongs to Him, and we are placed in charge to administer it for Him. Every one should settle definitely how much can be used of his income for charitable and benevolent purposes. Then as he receives his money this proportion should be sacredly put aside for the purposes decided upon. Haphazard giving is bad in all respects. Under the pressure of special pleading one gives more than seems wise in sober moments, and then follow regret and future refusal of even just gifts.

Settle what proportion of your income you should give away. Lay it aside as it comes in. Study the benevolencies of the church and decide how much to give to each. Do all systematically, regularly, gladly. "Honor the Lord with thy substance."

It is not what one knows about God which makes him religious. That is theology, not piety. A man may be a great theologian and a very indifferent Christian or indeed no Christian at all. The question is, "Do you know God—know Him as purifier of thought and desire, as inspirer of all good and giver of holy purpose and peace?" He who knows God in this way may be a poor theologian and ignorant of worldly wisdom, but he has that which makes him rich.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

After the Convention—What?

The great Indianapolis gathering is over. The immense throngs, the inspiring music, the soul filling and lifting addresses and prayers; the excitement, the enthusiasm of the hour, the delightful social associations, the strange, new scenes of the trip, the new acquaintanceships, have all had their effect. Tens of thousands return home changed in many things from what they were a fortnight since. Life is larger, fuller, richer, more intense and deeper.

Reaction from fatigue will be felt both in body and mind. Beware lest it be a snare to the soul. Slow down the speed, but keep fast hold of all the good gained.

After the convention—what? Higher ideals of science, of duty, of privilege. Deeper consecration of soul and body. More watchfulness, more freedom. Deeper heart devotion and nearness to Jesus. More loyalty to the church, more love for our fellows.

"One thing is needful." Choose it. Nearness to Christ.

The Best Remedy for Flux.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer, of Pulaski, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Marriage Licenses.

John Robertson, Altoona, and Catharine Brumbaugh, Mapleton.

Charles Elder, Saxton, and Mary C. Enyeart, Hopewell township.

—The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

The Value of a Good Name.

Secure a good name to thyself by living virtuously and humbly, but let this good name be nursed abroad and never be brought home to look upon it. Let others use it for their own advantage. Let them speak of it if they please. But do not thou use it at all but as an instrument to do God glory and thy neighbor more advantage. Let thy face, like Moses', shine to others, but make no looking glass for thyself.—Jeremy Taylor.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

In the Wrong Direction.

The trouble is he is looking in the wrong direction for Him, and he is asking for a sign which cannot be given. "God is love," let us remember, and He can be found only where love can be, and the sign must be sought in a human heart that can feel and test a spiritual truth.—American Friend.

Hamilton Clark, of Chauncey, Ga., says he suffered with itching piles twenty years before trying DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, two boxes of which completely cured him. Beware of worthless and dangerous counterfeits A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

"No man today has a loftier pulpit than the Christian business man who so deals with his employees that their labor is an angel of joy and blessing to them, and thus making his own labor an angel, uplifting and comforting him and leading him into fellowship with God."—Christian Advocate.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure throughly digests food without aid from the stomach, and at the same time heals and restores the diseased digestive organs. It is the only remedy that does both of these things and can be relied upon to permanently cure dyspepsia. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT, PHILADELPHIA.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On account of the Thirty-third Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Philadelphia on September 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line to Philadelphia, at rate of single fare for the round trip, except that the fare from New York and Baltimore will be $3; from Newark, N. J., $2.85; from Elizabeth, N. J., $2.75, and proportionate rates from intermediate points.

Tickets will be sold on September 2, 3, 4 and 5, good to return until September 12, inclusive; but by depositing ticket with joint agent at Philadelphia on September 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, and the payment of fifty cents, return limit may be extended to September 30, inclusive.

SIDE TRIPS.

Tickets for side trips to Washington, Old Point Comfort, Gettysburg, Antietam, and Virginia battlefields will also be sold at greatly reduced rates.

8-9-3t

William Reed & Son, Huntingdon.

1879. AUGUST 25TH. 1899.

A benefit to our customers and sales people in commemoration of the opening of our store in Huntingdon, Pa., August 25, 1879, "just 20 years ago."

The advertisement below appeared in the Globe and the Monitor August 21, 1879.

To the People of Huntingdon and Huntingdon County.

About August 25th I will open in Mr. S. S. Smith's room (the one formerly occupied by T. J. Lewis) an exclusive cash Dry Goods, Notion and Trimming Store. It is my intention to keep good goods, and will sell the same at the lowest cash price. Coming with a view of locating permanently in Huntingdon I hope by careful and strict attention to business to merit your confidence, and a fair share of your patronage.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM REED.

We will give a discount of 5 per cent. off to our customers on all goods they purchase and a bonus of 5 per cent. to our sales people on all they sell on this anniversary day—

August 25th. 1899.

Wm. Reed AND Son.

J. G. Gillam's

Day-Light Store.

Just received the most complete line of

Ladies' Children's and Gents' **Shoes**

ever shown in this place. See them before purchasing elsewhere.

While our line of Carpets is not large, every piece is good value at the price named.

As usual, our Dry Goods Department is overflowing with bargains. In the Notion Department you will find anything you want.

No use to say anything about Groceries. That department is always full.

Fish season is here and we have them.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Give us a call.

John G. Gillam.

CLAY PARK,

Three Springs, - - - Pa.

Do You Want to Buy a Buggy or Wagon?

I have them either hand-made or factory, fitted out with Mather Dust-Proof Long Distance Axle.

A fine guaranteed top buggy at	$35.00
Open rigs (fully guaranteed) as low as	24.00
Two-seated spring wagons with top and brake	55.00
Three-seated wagons (hand-made) 2000 lbs. capacity	75.00

Columbia Farm Wagons, brake, double bed, spring seat, as follows:

One-Horse	$28.00 to $38.00.
Two-Horse	50.00 to 60.00.

☞ *I give a binding Two-year guarantee with every one of my hand-made buggies or wagons.*

Sewing machines (high grade)	$16.50
Washing machines	2.75
Cook stoves	$11.00 to 19.50

Write for Price List on Implements.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND WOOL TAKEN SAME AS CASH.

Remember I am selling lower than any other dealer in the county and pay freight to your nearest station.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

CLAY PARK,

Three Springs, - Pa.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

A Perfect Picture—

That will be sure to please you at popular prices. Photographs of residences and other buildings. Give me a call.

HENRY BUCHANAN,
Railroad Street,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

IN A MOUNTAIN FIRE.

A Thrilling Episode of California Life

BY ADA E. FERRIS.

A mountain fire at night—that was the sight which Louise Eltham, a visitor from the prairie states to her uncle's home in California, was regarding with awe and admiration.

"Let's ride up and take a nearer view," said her cousin Phil. "You will never see anything like this in Illinois—nor very often here, for that matter. There isn't a bit of danger. Prince goes easy and isn't skittish, and we'll just go up on one of the foothills where we can see it all. Get your thickest cloak, though, for it's chilly, and you don't want to freeze on one side while you roast on the other."

Nothing loath, Louise ran for her wraps, and very soon they were galloping toward the blazing mountains. How light it was! "It is like my picture of 'The Last Days of Pompeii,'" Louise panted, "only this isn't doing any harm."

A wagon came clattering toward them, and Phil drew up suddenly as he recognized the lady who drove. "Good evening, Mrs. Hastings! Why, you are not burned out, surely?"

Mrs. Hastings laughed hysterically. "The house was all right when I left, but I don't suppose I shall ever see it again. The sparks were falling in showers, then. Mr. Hastings and his brother insisted on my coming out with the colts before the road was blocked by the fire. They said they could go over the eastern ridge by the cattle-trail and out by Wilson's road, if they were delayed too long. Our pretty home—"

She choked, but almost instantly recovered herself, and asking hurriedly, "Is your mother at home? I think I'll drop in on her until the matter is settled," she drove on.

"Po r Mrs. Hastings!" Louise sighed.

A fire starting in one of these gulches or canyons rushes up it as flames rush up a chimney, but the steep rock walls on either side often confine it. Though the cleft just westward of the Hastings place roared like a fiery furnace, their ravine was still dark and unharmed. Phil looked up it longingly, but dared not take his cousin in, for the house was some half mile up the canyon, the road thither was a bare cut through tangled thickets, and if the fire once started there it would be impossible to get back. Yet he was aching to go to Mr. Hastings' assistance.

"Here's just the place, Louise. Come on," he cried, turning up a cattle path to the top of a partially detached knoll to eastward. "You can see it all from here and yet be perfectly safe. If Prince gets restive, throw your handkerchief over his eyes. Don't go any nearer. I'll be back presently, but I want to run up to the Hastingses. You don't mind, do you?"

Louise did mind, but would not say so, knowing how much the Hastingses needed help, so a moment later she was alone on the stony knob. Almost in the next moment, it seemed, she found herself listening to the distant barking of a dog. Louise loved dogs, and recognized this at once as the voice of a large one, frightened, angry and appealing. It was up the canyon eastward of the Hastings ravine. She had been up that trail once with Phil and Mina.

There she had seen a small, rough shanty, and two little toddlers playing with a great dog, half-hound, half-bulldog, which Phil informed her was the terror of the neighbors and the devoted slave and guardian of the children. Was he now afraid of the fire? He had reason. If it swept up Hastings' canyon it could hardly fail to take Wilson's also.

Then Louise felt her blood run chilly. Only that morning she had seen Wilson and his invalid wife drive by on their way to town, 12 miles away. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, but not the children! Mina had told her that when the Wilsons went to town they left the children locked up in the house. No wonder poor Bose was barking frantically! He scented danger in the air, and his beloved little ones were unable to escape!

"Phil! Phil!" Louise screamed, involuntarily, but Phil was far beyond hearing, and already there was a dull smolder of fire in the dead leaves beside the road, where a spark had fallen.

She sprang fro n her horse and crushed it out, but that could postpone the inevitable for but a moment or two; flames were showing over the western ridge, and other smoldering fires were visible. She could not reach Phil—there was no time to ride for help—yet clearer than ever she heard the frantic barking. Oh, the poor children, locked up in that little shanty with its roof of redwood shakes, dry as tinder!

"Prince, we've got to try it!" Louise sobbed, springing back into the saddle and turning him to the eastward. "Phil said 'Don't go nearer,' but we can't stay here and let those babies burn alive. I know they are shrieking for help, and nobody to hear but poor, faithful, helpless Bose. Now keep cool, Prince! We simply must smash that door in and get the children back here before this canyon is a furnace, and that may be in less than ten minutes. Quick, Prince, quick! It's a race for life, now. Fly, boy, fly!"

Prince snorted as if he understood, and plunged down a steep cattle path to the narrow trail that wound up the canyon. Half a mile of this cave-like gloom, the crooked trail so narrow that her outstretched arms might touch the branches on either side, and now, indeed, Louise felt that she had rushed into the jaws of death. A few moments' delay would make return impossible, and she knew no other way out.

Now the canyon widened. She was under the firelit sky again, with Bose bounding toward her, barking imploringly. "Yes, Bose, yes, good doggie, we'll save the babies, never fear," she called, breathlessly, extending her hand toward him, for she understood the dog's tone. One sniff assured him that Louise was a friend, and he ran before her barking loudly and flung himself against the shanty door.

Louise sprang from her panting horse. Sparks were flying in clouds overhead, and the air was filled with the muffled roar of fire. Hastings' canyon was all ablaze. There wasn't a moment to loose. She rattled the rough door fiercely.

A frightened little face showed itself at the window. "Please'm, we can't open the door. We're locked in, and papa and mamma haven't come yet. Ain't it time?"

Louise looked desperately around for an axe to force the door, She could see clearly—it was too light, indeed, with all that ruddy glow from the smoke-clouds above. The great dog was watching her suspiciously. "Now don't be angry, boy," she coaxed, a little nervously. "We've got to open the door, you know, to get the babies out, or we shall all burn up together."

Bose barked and again flung his whole weight against the flimsy door just as Louise found a light hatchet. She attacked the door furiously. A strong man would have made short work of it, but the girl was neither strong nor skilful, and though it shivered and splintered it held fast for what seemed a terribly long time. At last as she and Bose together threw themselves against it, it crashed in, and the dog bounded across the room to where a little girl about six years old was trying to hush the screams of a brother of three.

The shanty consisted of but one room, with neither floor nor ceiling, and the furniture was of the rudest description. A few relics of better days "back east" contrasted oddly with the home-made stools and bedstead. Louise gave one glance at a fine, inlaid stand and a handsome family Bible, but with that terrible half-mile of overarched wood road to traverse, it was impossible to think of saving anything but the children.

She caught up the chubby youngster. "Come," she said cheerily, "let's go and meet mother."

But the child screamed and fought her vigorously. While she strove to soothe him, the little girl ran to the door, but one look brought her back to cluch Louise's dress.

"The mountain's all afire! We shall be burned up!" screamed the little girl, clinging tighter, while the boy kicked and pulled Louise's hair with all his small might. Fairly desperate now, Louise shook him into momentary quiet, and said, sharply: "Gracie, be still! I'll save you both if you'll be quiet and mind me. If you don't I can't, and we shall all burn up together!"

The little maid gulped down her cries, and even unclasped one small hand. "I'll—be—good," she gasped, obediently. "Don't let me be burned up."

But the spoiled baby only shrieked and kicked.

His little sister, trembling like a leaf, made a piteous appeal. "Please don't mind him. He don't know any better, he's so little. O Johnny! please be sti l, please! I'll give you my dollie, anything—but if you don't keep still—O Johnny, do listen to sister—we shall be burned up!"

But Johnny was deaf to argument, and Louise had to carry him out, and exert all her strength to lift him on the horse. "Hold on tight," she said; but before she could lift Gracie also, the perverse little fellow rolled shrieking to the ground. Louise had to spring and catch the bridle or Prince would have been off.

Master Johnny scurried back into the house and under the bed in spite of his sister's frantic appeals, for he had never been required to obey her or anybody else. Gracie ran after him, sobbing and tugging frantically to get him out. Louise had to tie Prince before she dared follow, sick at heart with fear. The spoiled baby's wilfulness might cost all their lives.

By main force she dragged him from his retreat, enveloped him in blankets and bore him out, but on the doorstep she paused. The breeze up the canyon, till now so cool and fresh, had suddenly become warm and smoky. The falling sparks had done their work, fires were already smoldering lower down the canyon. A minute more might see it ablaze. It would be madness to attempt that road now. She set Johnny down and looked around with desperate coolness.

A barrel of water stood under the nearest tree. Into this Louise hastily plunged bedding and pieces of carpet, then, scrambling on an old box, with the help of the broom she spread them as well as possible over the flimsy roof.

Suddenly she sprang down. "The pool below the falls under the big bay tree! We may be safe there, and there isn't a moment to lose. Come, Johnny, we're going to the falls."

Once more she jerked the child from under the bed and carried him out. Now the air was close, and the canyon walls echoed to the crackling of the flames. Fortunately it was not far to the little pool, for it took all the girl's strength to lead the terrified horse and the struggling boy.

"Black man under falls—bogy man!" Johnny screamed, pulling back with all his might, and Gracie added, trembling, "Mamma says there is a black man there that eats little children; but you won't let him eat us, will you?'

"If there ever was a black man there," said Louise, with composure, "of course he's not there now—he's run away from the fire."

The "falls" were a mere dribble of water down an almost perpendicular rock; the pool was not over three feet deep, and green slime lay along its edges, but it was water, and it lay in a hollow, with rock walls on three sides, while over it spread the green luxuriance of a great bay tree. Louise drew a long breath of thankfulness when she reached the stream.

"Here, Gracie, hold this youngster a moment. Now, Prince, come and be tied to this tree. Poor old horsie, you are nearly scared to death with all this heat and rushing and roaring and crackling round you. But you are safe here. Rocks and water can't burn, nor this green stuff, either. Oh, you little scamp!"

She was just in time to catch Johnny as he broke away from Gracie. This time she tore a strip from his apron, tied the restless ankles together, and set him down beside the pool, screaming, but unable to make more trouble.

"There, now! Don't cry, Gracie; I didn't hurt him, and we are safe here. Step close under the tree. Look at Bose lying in the pool. He knows how to make himself comfortable."

The canyon was now a sea of fire. Great flames seemed to reach and eclipse the pale stars overhead. The heat was intense, and the showers of sparks hissed in the water and scorched the ferns. Louise could see the thick foliage of the green bay shrivelling in the hot wind.

"But rocks and water can't burn," she repeated, desperately. "And this heat can't last long."

She dipped Gracie's wrap and her own into the pool, but Johnny held his so tightly and screamed so loud that she had to let that go.

A frightened rabbit flashed past them up the canyon, and a snake glided away among the rocks. Louise wondered if they would escape. She dashed water over Prince's saddle and back, over herself and the children. The heat was terrible. It seemed impossible to live except by lying flat. She tried to force Prince down, but he was too terrified to understand or obey, and she had to drop down herself.

The flames seemed to shoot up both sides of the canyon now, netting a fiery bower against the sky. The rain of sparks made little Gracie, looking into the mirror of the pool, scream in terror. "The water's afire, too!" she cried.

Louise tried to reassure her, but she found herself glancing up apprehensively at the shrivelling leaves of the bay tree. They would soon cease to be any protection. "Lie flat, Gracie," she said, and once more dashed water over the children and horse. Then she dropped, panting and exhausted, on the verge of the pool, closing her eyes to the foe she could no longer fight.

But scarcely a minute passed before Gracie exclaimed, "The fire's going out, and our house isn't burned. It's just going to, though!"

Louise sat up. The dry grass and leaves had burned out, the canyon was comparatively dark, and the shanty was but just smoldering into a blaze. The wet blankets and rugs had protected its roof, the great clump of callas and vines, its sides; but these had been dried out completely, and the last shower of sparks had accumulated. In an instant Louise was speeding toward it. There was a little water in the barrel. A few minutes' work with her saturated cloak sufficed to beat out the fire.

"It's better than no shelter," Louise remarked, grimly, as she dropped on the doorstep, utterly exhausted. "And their bedding isn't all burned up, though I wouldn't give much for the things on the roof, and I don't think I shall wear this cloak to church again. I wish I was safe at home in bed; but thank God the children are safe!"

There came a patter of small feet and a shrill, wrathful voice. Johnny had succeeded in freeing himself, and returned in great indignation. "I'll tell my mamma on you," he declared, loudly. "You b'oke door in, and you dwag me off and you tie me up in de fire. I'll tell my mamma!"

"You're welcome," Louise said, dryly.

"You b'oke windows and burn house. I'll tell my mamma," Johnny reiterated angrily.

Very cautiously Louise removed the blinding coat from her horse's head. She patted and soothed him, and was about to climb wearily into the saddle when there came a flare of torches and lanterns over the western ridge. She heard a woman sobbing wildly and declaring she must and would go on to her poor children, while men seemed to be dissuading her.

Then Louise heard Phil's voice, full of distress. "She would have been perfectly safe where I left her, and Prince wouldn't run away. Whatever possessed her to go wandering off? Ben, won't you go and see if she has gone home? I can't face them if she isn't there."

"Oh, Phil!" the girl called, "I'm here all right. Is that Mrs. Wilson crying? Tell her the children are all right and the house is standing. Bose! Down, sir! Don't you know your friends?" for the dog had bristled and growled angrily at Phil's headlong rush down the hill.

"Why in the world didn't you stay where I left you? Hastings thought sure you had tried to follow me and been caught in the fire. Next time I won't bring you out."

"You needn't. I never want to see a mountain fire again. All the same, I'm glad I came this time. You are, too, aren't you, Bose? You didn't hear him calling for help, did you, Phil? His barking brought me, and if Johnny had been half as sensible as his dog I could have had the children out before the fire caught us. Don't be angry, Phil. I couldn't stay there and let them burn up without trying to save them."

"Who's said anything angry? Only I didn't know you set up for a heroine."

"It wasn't heroic," Louise answered, simply. "It was the only thing to do."

But somehow she never could make the Wilsons agree with her, or Phil, either.—Youth's Companion.

CAN'T FOOL THE BRUTES.

Beasts Cannot Be Deceived by Illusions to Which Man Succumbs.

"It's a singular fact," said a man in the show business to a New Orleans Times-Democrat reporter, "that illusions, as we call 'em, don't fool animals. I've seen that proved over and over again. A few years ago I had what is known as the 'Mystic Maze' at the Nashville exposition. It was simply a small room filled with mirrors so arranged that you seemed to be in a narrow corridor full of turns. It was very puzzling, and I used to get lost in the place myself, but it never bothered my dog a moment. He would run through it from end to end at full speed and never bump against a mirror.

"I saw something in the same line in 'Frisco not long ago. A friend of mine had an illusion called 'The Haunted Swing.' You get in what seems to be an ordinary swing, hung in the center of a good-sized room, and the thing begins to move. It goes back and forth and finally clear over the top—that is to say, it seems to. What really turns around is the room itself—the swing stands perfectly still. It is a good illusion, and when the room is revolved rapidly there never was a man who could keep his head in the swing. It seems as if he must certainly pitch out, and if the motion is kept up he gets deathly sick. But a pet cat belonging to my friend used to lie on the edge of the seat and never turn a hair, no matter how fast the thing was worked.

"The elder Hermann told me that animals were never deceived by false table legs, built up with looking-glasses, and used in stage tricks. They always passed around on the other side. I guess they must see better, somehow, than men."

The Youngest Mayor.

The youngest mayor in the United States is Charles N. Fletcher of Clayton, Ill. He is just twenty-five years old. From his birth till the Spanish-American war broke out he lived in that section.

On the day the Quincy (Ill.) division of the naval reserves paraded before the United States Navy officers for inspection Fletcher felt a thrill of patriotism and at once enlisted. The battalion went to Norfolk, and there in the scattering of the reserve he was ordered to the Yale.

Fletcher served on the Yale till he was discharged last autumn. On his return home, from the reports of his companions touching Fletcher's steadfastness and dashing courage, the men of the town concluded he would make a runaway canvass if nominated for mayor, and he did.—New York World.

FILIPINOS PUT TO ROUT.

MacArthur's Troops Fought Five Hours Knee-Deep in Mud.

A GENERAL ADVANCE ON REBELS.

Aguinaldo's Army That Had Harassed San Fernando Put to Flight by Sudden Northward Movement of the Americans—Sharp Skirmishes For Five Miles—American Loss Eight Dead.

MANILA (By Cable).—General MacArthur's forces, consisting of 4000 men, advanced five miles beyond San Fernando and encountered and defeated a Filipino force of 6000 men. The enemy retreated, leaving many dead and wounded. The American loss is said to have been eight killed and twenty-six wounded.

The Americans covered the five miles in five hours and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon had advanced six miles along the railway, stretching out on each side of it for two miles and resting at night three miles from Angeles, which will be made the northern base of operations instead of San Fernando, where a garrison of 600 men has been left. Angeles is one of the richest towns north of Manila, and it will be a better base than San Fernando.

The Filipinos were surprised, expecting the American forces to move against Tico. They followed their usual tactics of holding their trenches until they became too warm and then retreating in disorder. They are now falling back westward toward Poric.

The Twelfth and Seventeenth Regiments had the sharpest engagements.

The country our troops passed over is covered with rice fields and bamboo thickets, the hardest possible ground for marching. The mud, in places, was knee deep.

The forces at San Fernando which were involved in the movement consisted of the Iowa regiment, the Seventeenth Regiment, the Ninth Regiment, the Twelfth Regiment, Bell's new Thirty-sixth Regiment, a battalion of the Sixteenth Regiment, Troop E of the Fourth Cavalry and fifteen guns.

The movement had been planned for some time, but was delayed by rains. Finally two days of sunshine dried the rice fields sufficiently to warrant the attempt.

The attack was opened at 5 o'clock in the morning, a battery of the First Artillery shelling Bacolor on the left. Simultaneously Bell's Thirty-sixth Infantry struck Bacolor from the rear and drove the rebels out.

Armored cars, each with a six-pounder and two Gatling revolving cannon on board, then moved out on the railroad track in the centre of our lines. Soon afterward these guns did sharp execution.

Battery K of the Third Artillery and a hundred men of the Iowa regiment made a feint towards Mexico, while the main body of troops, consisting of the Iowa regiment, the Seventeenth Regiment and a battalion of the Twenty-second, under General Wheaton, on the right, and the Ninth Regiment, Twelfth Regiment and Bell's Regiment, under General Liscum, on the left, advanced steadily, pouring their fire into the rebels and receiving a heavy fire in return.

The rebels were well protected by trenches and seemed not to lack ammunition. But they were unable to withstand for any length of time the hail of shots our artillery and infantry poured in on them, and retreated, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. A dozen prisoners were captured by our troops.

The reports indicate that the Ninth Infantry suffered most. The weather was extremely hot and our troops suffered greatly. But there was no faltering.

Rebels Got $100,000 in Specie.

MANILA (By Cable).—The steamer Saturnus, of the Compania Maritima, coasting under the American flag, was discovered by the United States gunboat Pampanga beached at San Fernando, under the insurgent trenches there. The steamer was boarded by an armed boat's crew and the passengers were taken off. The cargo, consisting of general merchandise and $100,000 in specie, had been sacked by Aguinaldo's men.

LIVE WIRE KILLS FOUR FIREMEN.

Fatal Result of a Small Fire in Omaha—Electric Light the Cause.

OMAHA, Neb. (Special).—Four firemen lost their lives in a blaze on an upper floor of the Mercer Chemical Company building, at Eleventh and Harney streets. The fire itself was insignificant, the fatalities resulting from contact with a live wire.

The dead firemen are: Joseph Adams, lieutenant; George Benson, pipeman; Otto Geiseke, tillerman; Charles Hopper, relief driver. George Farmer, a fireman, and Albert Livingston, of the chemical company, also suffered severely from shock.

When the fire had been brought under control the firemen set to work to lower the big extension truck, on which they had been working. Suddenly there was a sputtering and succession of flashes, such as occur when a connection is made with a live wire, carrying a high voltage of electrical current. The men who were working at the crank lowering the ladder writhed in agony a moment and then fell to the pavement limp and apparently lifeless. In lowering the ladder it had come in contact with a live electric light wire, carrying a current of 2000 volts.

Hopper revived in a few minutes, and saying he was all right started to walk away. He had gone only about fifty feet when he dropped dead. Geiseke showed signs of reviving, but when he had partially rallied he sank back and expired.

AN UNHAPPY WIFE'S CRIME.

After Killing Her Husband and Child She Ends Her Own Life.

CANTON, Ohio (Special).—Edward Eckinger, his wife and their three-year-old child were found dead in bed at their home, a country house six miles from here. In the body of each near the heart was a wound inflicted by a shotgun. From a broken glass arose the odor of carbolic acid and the blistered condition of Mrs. Eckinger's mouth indicated that this agency had been employed to end the woman's career. That the ghastly work was done by the woman was apparent.

Eckinger was about twenty-five years old, Mrs. Eckinger was twenty-three. The daughter, Ruby, was between two and three years old. Eckinger was a farm laborer and coal miner. The domestic relations of the couple were never entirely happy.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE

Subject: The Flag of Truce—Interests of Capital and Labor Are Identical, and When They Cease to Antagonize Each Other Strife Will Cease.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage suggests how the everlasting war between capital and labor may be brought to a happy end. The text is I Corinthians xii., 21, "The eye cannot say unto the hand, I have no need of thee."

Fifty thousand workmen in Chicago ceasing work in one day; Brooklyn stunned by the attempt to halt its railroad cars; Cleveland in the throes of a labor agitation, and restlessness among toilers all over the land have caused an epidemic of strikes, and, somewhat to better things, I apply the Pauline thought of my text.

You have seen an elaborate piece of machinery, with a thousand wheels and a thousand bands and a thousand pulleys all controlled by one great waterwheel, the machinery so adjusted that when you jar one part of it you jar all parts of it. Well, human society is a great piece of mechanism controlled by one great and ever revolving force—the wheel of God's providence. You harm one part of the machinery of society, and you harm all parts. All professions interdependent. All trades interdependent. All classes of people interdependent. Capital and labor interdependent. No such thing as independence. Dives cannot kick Lazarus without hurting his own foot. They who threw Shadrach into the furnace got their own bodies scorched. Or, to come back to the figure of the text, what a strange thing it would be if the eye should say: I oversee the entire physical mechanism. I despise the other members of the body; if there is anything I am disgusted with, it is with those miserable, low lived hands. Or, what if the hand should say: I am the boss workman of the whole physical economy; I have no respect for the other members of the body. If there is anything I despise, it is the eye seated under the dome of the forehead doing nothing but look.

I come in, and I wave the flag of truce between these two contestants, and I say, "The eye cannot say to the hand, 'I have no need of thee.'"

That brings me to the first suggestion, and that is, that labor and capital are to be brought to a better understanding by a complete canvass of the whole subject. They will be brought to peace when they find that they are identical in their interests. When one goes down, they both go down. When one rises, they both rise. There will be an equilibrium after awhile. There never has been an exception to the rule. That which is good for one class of society eventually will be good for all classes of society, and that which is bad for one class of society will eventually and in time be bad for all. Every speech that labor makes against capital postpones the day of permanent adjustment. Every speech that capital makes against labor postpones the day of permanent adjustment. When capital maligns labor, it is the eye cursing the hand. When labor maligns capital, it is hand cursing the eye. As far as I have observed, the vast majority of capitalists are successful laborers. If the capitalists would draw their glove, you would see the broken finger nail, the scar of an old blister, the stiffened finger joint. The great publishers of the country for the most part were bookbinders, or typesetters, on small pay. The great carriage manufacturers for the most part sand-papered wagon bodies in wheelwright shops. While, on the other hand, in all our large manufacturing establishments you will find men on wages who once employed a hundred or five hundred hands. The distance between capital and labor is not a great gulf over which is swung a Niagara suspension bridge; it is only a step, and the capitalists are crossing over to become laborers, and the laborers are crossing over to become capitalists. Would God they might shake hands while they cross. On the other hand, laborers are the highest style of capitalists. Where are their investments? In banks? No! In the railroads? No! Their nerve, their muscle, their bone, their mechanical skill, their physical health are magnificent capital! He who has two eyes, two ears, two feet, two hands, ten fingers, has machinery that puts into nothingness carpet and screw and cotton factory, and all the other implements on the planet. The capitalists were laborers, the laborers were capitalists. The sooner we understand that the better.

Again, there is to come relief to the laboring classes of this country through co-operative associations. I am not at this moment speaking of trades unions, but of that plan by which laborers put their surplus together and become their own capitalists. Instead of being dependent upon the beck of this capitalist or that capitalist, they manage their own affairs. In England and Wales there are 813 co-operative associations. They have 340,000 members; they have a capital of $18,000,000, or what corresponds to our dollars and they do a business annually of $63,000,000. Thomas Brassey, one of the foremost men in the British Parliament, on the subject says: "Co-operation is the one and the only relief for the laboring populations. This is the path," he says, "by which they are to come up from the hand to the mouth style of living, to reap the rewards and the honors of our advanced civilization." Lord Derby and John Stuart Mill, who gave half their lives to the study of the labor question, believed in co-operative institutions.

"But," says some one, "haven't these institutions sometimes been a failure?" Yes. Every great movement has been a failure at some time. Application of the steam power a failure, electro telegraphy a failure, railroading a failure, but now the chief successes of the world.

"But," says some one, "why talk of surplus being put by laborers into co-operative associations when the vast multitude of toilers of this country are struggling for their daily bread and have no surplus?" I reply, put into my hand the money spent by the laboring classes of America for rum and tobacco, and I will establish co-operative associations in all parts of this land, some of them mightier than any financial institutions of the country. We spend in this country over $100,000,000 every year for tobacco. We spend over $1,500,000,000 directly or indirectly for rum. The laboring classes spend their share of this money. Now, suppose the laboring man who has been expending his money in those directions should just add up how much he has expended during these past few years, and then suppose that that money was put into a co-operative association, and then suppose he should have all his friends in toil, who had made the same kind of expenditure, do the same thing, and that should be added up and put into a co-operative association. And then take all that money expended for overdress and overstyle and overliving on the part of toiling people in order that they may appear as well as persons who have more income—gather that all up and you could have co-operative associations all over this land.

I am not saying anything now about trades unions. You want to know what I think of trades unions. I think they are most beneficial in some directions, and they have a specific object, and in this day, when there are vast monopolies—a thousand monopolies concentrating the wealth of the people into the possession of a few men—unless the laboring men of this country and all countries band together they will go under. There is a lawful use of a trade union. If it means sympathy in time of sickness, if it means finding work for people when they are out of work, if it means the improvement of the financial, the moral or the religious condition of the laboring classes, that is all right. Do not artists band together in an art union? Do not singers band together in Handel and Hadyn societies? Do not newspaper men band together in press clubs? Do not ministers of religion band together in conferences and associations? There is not in all the land a city where clergymen do not come together, many of them once a week, to talk over affairs. For these reasons you should not blame labor guilds. When they are doing their legitimate work, they are most admirable, but when they come around with drum and fife and flag from their scaffoldings, from their factories, then they are nihilistic, then they are communistic, then they are barbaric, then they are a curse. If a man wants to stop work let him stop work, but he cannot stop me from work.

I remark again, the laboring classes of this country are to find great relief when they learn, all of them learn, forecast and providence. Vast numbers of them put down their income and they put down their expenses, and if the income meets the expenses that is all that is necessary. I know laboring men who are in a perfect fidget until they have spent their last dollar. They fly around everywhere until they get it spent. A case came under my observation where a young man was receiving $700 a year and earned it by very hard work. The marriage day came. The bride had received $500 as an inheritance from her grandfather. She put the $500 in wedding equipment. Then the twain hired two rooms on the third story. Then this man, who had most arduous employment, just as much as he could possibly endure, got evening employment so he could earn a few dollars more and by this extra evening employment almost extinguished his eyesight. Why did he take this extra evening employment? Was it to lay by something for a rainy day? No! Was it to get a life insurance so that if he should die his wife would not be a pauper? No! It was for the one purpose of getting his wife a $150 sealskin sacque. I am just giving you a fact I know. The sister of this woman, although she is a very poor girl, was not to be eclipsed, and so she went to work day and night and toiled and toiled and toiled almost into the grave until she got a $150 sealskin sacque! Well, the news went abroad all through the street. Most of the people on that street were laboring, hard working people, and they were not to be outshone in this way, and they all went to work in the same direction and practically said, though not literally: "Though the heavens fall, we must have a sealskin sacque!"

A clergyman in Iowa told me that his church and the entire neighborhood had been ruined by the fact that the people mortgaged their farms in order to go down to the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. First, one family would go, then another family, and finally it was not respectable not to go to the Centennial at Philadelphia, and they mortgaged their farms. The church and the neighborhood ruined in that way. Now, between such fools and pauperism there is only a very short step. In time of peace prepare for war. In time of prosperity prepare for adversity. Yet how many there are who drive on the verge of the precipice, and at the least touch of accident or sickness over they go. Ah, my friends, it is not right, it is not honest! He that provideth not for his own, and especially those of his own household, is worse than an infidel. A man has no right to live in luxury and have all comforts and all brightness around him, taking his family with him at that rate—everything bright and beautiful and luxurious until he stumbles against a tombstone and falls in, and they all go to the poorhouse. That is not common honesty. I am no advocate of skinflint saving. I abhor it. But I plead for Christian providence.

Some of the older persons remember very well Abraham Van Nest, of New York, one of its Christian merchants. He was often called mean because he calculated so closely. Why did he calculate closely? That he might have the more to give. There was not a Bible society or a tract society or a reformatory institution in the city of New York but he had his hand in supporting it. He denied himself many luxuries that he might give to others the necessities. He has been many years reaping his reward in heaven, but I shall never forget the day when I, a green country lad, came to his house and spent the evening, and at the close of the evening, as I was departing, he accompanied me to the door, accompanied me to the steps, came down off the steps and said: "Here, De Witt, is $40 for books. Don't say anything about it." It is mean or it is magnificent to save, according as you save for a good or bad object.

I know there are many people who have much to say against savings banks and life insurances. I have to tell you that the vast majority of the homesteads in this country have been the result of such institutions, and I have to tell you also that the vast majority of homesteads of the future for the laboring classes will be the result of such institutions. It will be a great day for the working classes of England and the United States when the workingman can buy a barrel of flour instead of flour by the small sack; when he can buy a barrel of sugar instead of sugar by the pound; when he can pay cash for coats and hats and shoes rather than pay an additional amount for the reason that he has to get it all charged.

I know a gentleman very well who has over 1000 hands in his employ. I said to him some years ago when there was great trouble in the labor market, "How are you getting on with your men?" "Oh," he said, "I have no trouble!" "Why," I said, "have not you had any strikes?" "Oh, no!" he said. "I never had any trouble." "What plan do you pursue?" He said: "I will tell you. All my men know every year just how matters stand. Every little while I call them together and say: 'Now, boys, last year I made so much. This year I made less. So you see I cannot pay you as much as I did last year. Now, I want to know what you think I ought to have as a percentage out of this establishment and what wages I ought to give you. You know I put all my energy in this business, put all my fortune in it and risked everything. What do you really think I ought to have and you ought to have?' By the time we come out of that consultation we are unanimous. There has never been an exception. When we prosper we will prosper together. When we suffer, we all suffer together, and my men would die for me." Now, let all employers be frank with their employes. Take them into your confidence. Let them know just how matters stand. There is an immense amount of common sense in the world. It is always safe to appeal to it.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUGUST 20.

Subject: The River of Salvation, Ezek. xlvii., 1-12—Golden Text: "Whosoever Will, Let Him Take the Water of Life Freely," Rev. xxii., 17—Commentary.

INTRODUCTION.—We have here described by the prophet the holy waters, their rise, extent, depth and healing virtue. This river, in the place and character of its origin, in the gradual increase of it, and also in the healing, vitalizing properties of its waters, may be regarded as a type of the gradual development of the plan of salvation; and they may be regarded as a figure of the rise and progress of religion in the soul. They suggest a picture of our glorious Christianity in its origin, diffusion and general results.

1. "He brought me again unto the door of the house." Ezekiel, after having made the whole compass of the court of the people is brought back by the north gate into the courts of the priests; and having reached the gate of the temple he saw waters which had their spring under the threshold of that gate that looked toward the east. "The waters came down from under from the right side of the house." They did not therefore come to the temple, as if intended for the purposes of washing the sacrifices, carrying off the filth and keeping every part clean and wholesome; but they issued from it, and proceeded to refresh and fertilize other places. The prophecy of Zechariah (chapter 14:8), that living waters should go forth from Jerusalem, half of them toward the former sea and half toward the hinder sea; and St. John's vision (Rev. 22:1), of a pure river of water of life proceeding out of the throne of God and the Lamb, explain this part of Ezekiel's vision and direct us in the application of it. It is to be understood of the Gospel of Christ which went forth from Jerusalem and spread itself into the countries around; and of the gifts and graces of the Holy Spirit which accompanied it, and by virtue of which it diffused its influence far and wide and produced the most blessed effects. At Jerusalem it was that the Spirit was poured out upon the apostles, that they might carry these waters to all nations.

3-5. "The man that had the line." The angel described in chapter 40:3. "Were to the ankles ...knees....loins....a river that I could not pass over." This may be applied to the gradual discoveries of the plan of salvation. 1. In the patriarchal ages. 2. In the giving of the law. 3. In the ministry of John the Baptist. 4. In the full manifestation of Christ by the Holy Ghost. Or this vision may be applied to the growth of a believer in the grace and knowledge of God; or to the discoveries a penitent believer receives of the mercy of God in his salvation; and also a type of the progress of Christianity.

7. "Very many trees." So long as the beholder, the prophet, followed the measurer, the angel, he saw nothing of the trees on the bank. The looking forward gave Ezekiel the knowledge of the progressive fulness and depth of the waters; not until he looks back does he come to know the fertilizing, enlivening effect of these waters.

8. "These waters issue out." Had the prophet desired to follow the waters farther, his desire would have been met by the saying "these waters go out." They take their departure thence, so their progress is directed out "toward" and "to" the Dead Sea. "The waters shall be healed." Typical of the gracious work of God's Spirit.

9. "Everything....shall live." Life and salvation shall continually accompany the preaching of the Gospel; the death of sin being removed, the life of righteousness shall be brought in. "Multitude of fish." The Dead Sea has become a sea of life. Out of death there arises, by the grace of God, a rich life. The sea is a symbol of the world; accordingly men appear as the living creatures in the sea, as the fishes. Hitherto they were only dead fishes, unspiritual, unsaved men.

10. "Fishers shall stand upon it." Messengers of this salvation, who are employed all over the world to gain sinners to Christ. "En-gedi." At the southern extremity of the Dead Sea. "En-eglaim." At the northern extremity of the Dead Sea. "As the fish of the great sea." In the days of salvation a river of life shall flow from north to south and from east to west. No longer shall there be only small and quickly-dying fishes moving here and there before the mouths of the fountains; the whole intervening water, now waste and dead, shall then become alive and swarm with the fishes of the great sea.

11. "Miry places....marshes." Those not reached by the healing waters of the Gospel through their sloth and earthly-mindedness are given over to their own bitterness and barrenness. The Gospel is the only healing medicine for the disorders of our fallen nature, and they who will not receive it in the love of it remain incurable and are abandoned to final ruin. The salt comes into consideration here, not as seasoning, often, but as the foe of fertility, life and prosperity. The thought is this: Only those who bar themselves against the gracious stream of divine love and are unwilling to regain health are henceforth to be given over to the curse, continuing to exist as monuments thereof. Around the sea of death there lingers on a death unto death.

12. "Trees for meat." Salvation must present itself for the terribly sick heathen world, above all, in the form of saving grace. Beside the nourishing fruits, therefore, are named also the healing leaves. The figure of the fishes refers to the extent, the greatness of the community; this figure of the trees to its nature, in so far as the divine grace transforms it into truly living members, who themselves bear rich fruit and thereby become a means of life and recovery to others also. "Fruit according to his months." This signifies a constant disposition, desire, resolution and endeavor to bear fruit, not in their own wisdom, power or goodness, or any goodness in themselves, but by the continual supplies of divine grace. Whoever may be the instrument of planting them, it is divine grace which gives the increase.

TEACHINGS.—It is profitable to consider to what extent the Gospel has spread. It is profitable to consider what has been done through the Gospel. We may be among the trees that grow near the river of salvation. We may be fishers of men. We may make ourselves a blessing to others. None who refuse salvation may have healing from sin.

Must Not Box Soldiers' Ears.

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, London, says: "Ear-boxing by non-commissioned officers has become a common form of punishment in the army, and has resulted in thousands of soldiers being seriously injured. The Minister of War has issued an order prohibiting the practice."

Profit in British Postoffices.

England makes $20,000,000 a year profit out of its postoffices.

PLIGHT OF PORTO RICO.

One-Fifth of the People on the Island Without Food or Shelter.

THE CROPS UTTERLY RUINED.

General Davis Cables That the Dead Will Probably Reach Thousands—Destitution Must Continue For Months—A Thousand Tons of Food a Week Required Indefinitely.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The latest advices from officers of the Government regarding the extensive damage to life and property wrought by the storm in Porto Rico have impressed the War Department with the necessity of devising further means of relief for the suffering inhabitants of the island. Secretary Root has prepared an appeal to the Governors of all the States similar to the one sent to Mayors of principal cities, asking them to assist in raising funds with which to purchase relief supplies. "In the meantime," said the Secretary, "the War Department will continue to provide food in as large quantities as possible for the Porto Rican people made destitute by the storm."

Secretary Root's decision to appeal to the Governors was based largely on the following cable message from General Davis:

"SAN JUAN, P. R., via Haiti, 1899.

"SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington.—The true state of affairs throughout the island is not yet known because of the total destruction of all telegraphic connections and great destruction on all roads. Not more than one-fourth of the towns have yet been heard from, but enough is known to warrant the statement that one-fifth of the dwellings in the island are totally destroyed and their owners are without any shelter whatever or any food beyond what has been saved from the debris. The coffee crop and most of the trees are ruined, and thus reliance for support is gone. Fully one-third of the people subsist entirely on fruit and to a small degree on tubers. All the former is destroyed and much of the latter are rotting in the ground. A great many thousands of cattle are drowned and the debris carried down by the rivers is strewn over the ocean with the wreck of the storm and the dead bodies of animals.

"The deaths from falling walls and drowning will number more than a thousand and may be several times this number. The state of distress is very great, and when green fruits saved from the debris are consumed the suffering will be very great. I am relieving the suffering everywhere within reach as much as possible, but, in out-of-the-way places, there are many thousands who cannot be reached for some time. The supplies ordered sent by the Government will help much, but will last only for a few days, while destitution must continue for many weeks or some months until the bananas grow up from the ground, for which five months at least are required.

"Food of all kinds is needed, especially rice, beans and cod fish, which has been the main support outside of fruit. Cheap cotton clothing is also needed, for thousands rushed naked from their dwellings at night when the gale broke. Medicines are also needed most pressingly, especially quinine and other simple medicines. I estimate that at least 1000 tons of food will be required weekly for several weeks. I have constituted boards all over the island to regulate assistance and a general board here to conduct the relief work.

"While I have not yet full data, I repeat the estimate that at least one hundred thousand people are homeless and destitute. The relief ration proposed is one pound of food per day, composed of seven ounces of beans, seven ounces of rice and two ounces of codfish.

"In addition to food ordered by McPherson I ask that 2500 tons in the above proportions should be shipped next week. Before this is consumed, I will have full data respecting the future needs, but I fear extensive issues of provisions will be necessary for several months.

"I shall push work on the roads and give employment to as many as possible.

"I hope the charitable people of the States will contribute food, clothes, medicine and money. Colonel Hofer, Chief Surgeon of the department, is Chairman of the Board of Relief, and auxiliary boards are organizing in all the towns. Five military posts have not been heard from.

"DAVIS."

SOUTH AMERICAN FEARS ALLAYED.

The United States Wants Nothing But Trade and Harmony.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil (By Cable).—Colonel Charles Page Bryan, United States Minister to Brazil, in a communication to the Argentine and Brazilian press asserts that the United States wants nothing of South America but trade and harmony.

Immense crowds, representing the laboring classes and schools, have been passing the Presidential palace and cheering Dr. Campos Salles, the President of Brazil, and his guest, General Roca, President of Argentina. The people have been shouting for union between the two Governments.

Prosecutor Slain by Brother-in-Law.

William H. Carson, Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas of Camden County, was shot and killed in Belmar, N. J., by his brother-in-law, Alfred Sheets, who immediately afterward fired two shots into his own head. The tragedy took place on the board walk fronting the beach, at Belmar, in the presence of the wives of both the men, and a large crowd of summer visitors. The murderer was enraged at his divorced wife's declining reconciliation and blamed her counsel.

Young Lovers Kill Themselves.

Miss Grace Cooper and James Bloodworth committed suicide at Arapahoe, Neb., because their parents refused to permit them to marry. The girl was fifteen and the boy eighteen. Both were members of prominent families. Their bodies were found side by side near the High School building. Each was shot through the brain.

Arrest of French Conspirators.

The political bearings of the Dreyfus case are shown by the arrest in Paris of Paul Deroulede and his alleged partners in a conspiracy against the French Republic. The contest is said to have reached a point where neither side can surrender until utterly routed. Further arrests have been made in Paris in connection with the reported conspiracy.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

33			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...	—	@	18½
Firsts	17½	@	18
Thirds to seconds	15½	@	17
State—Thirds to firsts	15½	@	17½
State Dairy tubs, extras	16½	@	17
Imitation Creamery	13	@	15½
Factory, fresh firsts	13¾	@	14
Low grades	11	@	12½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	9¼
Small	—	@	9½
Part skims, good to prime	5½	@	6
Full skims	—	@	3
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	18	@	19
State and Penn—Fresh	16	@	17
Western—Choice	14½	@	15½
Southern	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	—	@	1 45
Medium, 1898	1 30	@	1 32½
Pea, choice, 1898	1 30	@	1 32½
Red kidney, choice, 1898	1 65	@	1 67½
White kidney, choice, 1898	—	@	1 90
Yellow eye	1 35	@	1 40
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	2 77½	@	2 80
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 07½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Huckleberries, ₱ qt	5	@	10
Blackberries, ₱ qt	5	@	10
Muskmelons, ₱ crate	50	@	75
Watermelons, ₱ 100	2 00	@	4 00
Apples, Codling, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 00		1 75
Peaches, Jersey, ₱ basket	40	@	1 25
Grapes, Del., ₱ carrier	1 00	@	1 25
Pears, Le Conte, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Bell, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Bartlett, ₱ crate	1 00	@	1 25
Plums, ₱ carrier	75	@	1 00
HOPS.			
State—1898, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fair to prime	12	@	15
Pacific Coast, 1898, choice	—	@	16
Common to prime	11	@	15
Old odds	3	@	6½
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	11½
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	11½	@	14
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	7½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	30	@	70
Geese, ₱ pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	10½
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	14	@	18
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	11
Ducks, L. I. spring, ₱ lb	—	@	13½
Geese, Eastern spring, ₱ lb	13	@	17
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 25
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	87½	@	90
Clover mixed	50	@	60
Clover	40	@	45
Straw—Long rye	40	@	50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	2 00	@	4 00
Onions, Jersey, ₱ basket	75	@	1 25
N. Y. State red, ₱ bag	1 25	@	1 75
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ box	20	@	50
Squash, ₱ bbl	40	@	50
Turnips, white, ₱ bbl	60	@	75
Peas, ₱ bag	50	@	1 25
Lima beans, ₱ bush	40	@	75
String beans, ₱ bag	1 25	@	1 50
Peppers, ₱ box	20	@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ box	20	@	25
Green corn, ₱ 100	40	@	1 00
Egg plant, ₱ box	40	@	50
Celery, ₱ doz	15	@	35
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 50	@	3 75
Spring Patents	3 60	@	3 80
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	76¼
No. 2 Red	73¼	@	75
Corn—No. 2	36⅞	@	37¾
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	28½
Track mixed	26½	@	28¼
Rye—Western	59¼	@	60
State	—	@	55
Lard—City steam	5.20c	@	5.25c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7¾	@	9
Calves, city dressed	9	@	11
Country dressed	6	@	9½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 25	@	4 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 00	@	7 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 90	@	5 10
Country dressed	6	@	8½

COST OF LIVING GREATER.

Large Increase in the Prices of Food and Materials.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—With the exception of flour, which sells to-day at about $1 less than a year ago, the cost of living generally has increased in the last twelve months. The price of metal and textile materials has advanced nearly 100 per cent., and such staples as print cloths are higher by 30 or 40 per cent. than this time last year. There has been a general increase in the prices of dyestuffs and starch. The pine boards from which the boxes for packing the goods are made are about 15 per cent. more expensive than formerly; the nails and woven wire bands used in fastening the packages are from 15 to 20 per cent. dearer, and labor is fully 10 per cent. higher than two years ago. There have been advances in all classes of hardware, while housefurnishing goods cost 10 to 15 per cent. more. Carpets are about 20 per cent. higher, while stoves and kitchen utensils, owing to advances in iron and other metals, are from 35 to 50 per cent. above the prices quoted twelve months ago.

Last year table salt was 80 and 90 cents a barrel; now it is $1.50. This high rate is considered excessive, and the result of trade combinations. There has been a little rise in the prices for refined sugar, while some important changes have occured in the prices for spices which householders most frequently use. Peppers are from one and a half to two cents a pound higher, while other spices cost about four cents a pound more.

These are only some of the increases on supplies bought daily by the housekeeper, but the superintendent of a large department store said that every branch of the establishment was selling goods considerably above those of a year ago. The change, however, he said, had been so gradual and had been so masked by retailers that the average housewife does not realize that she is paying more for any given article of dress or food.

Our Commerce With Germany.

The Agrarian press of Germany publishes statistics on the subject of the remarkable decrease in the sugar exports to the United States, from 303,000 tons during the first six months of 1897, to 87,000 tons in 1899.

Capitalization of the Steel Trust.

The new Steel and Chain Trust is organized with $60.000.000 capital.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Aug. 20—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—The leaven and the meal.—Math. xiii, 33; Dan. ii, 31-35, 45. (A missionary meeting.)

The ultimate diffusion of Christianity throughout the world and its triumph over the kingdoms of the world are assured. Christ's parable of the leaven and the meal bears testimony to the first statement, and Daniel's interpretation of the dream of Nebuchadnezzar to the second. But these references also point out some of the characteristics of the worldwide spread and triumph of Christ's kingdom.

1. Christ's kingdom is to spread gradually throughout the world. Small in the beginning, yet gradually the leaven diffuses itself throughout all the meal. One part is leavened, and it leavens another until the whole is leavened. How characteristic of the growth of Christ's kingdom. First two disciples called; then 12; at the ascension, 500; at Pentecost, 3,000; today millions under every clime in the world. First Asia Minor, which touches continental Europe, which in turn leavens England, which leavens America, and today England and America are touching and leavening the world. Gradually, but surely, the kingdom spreads, and, if discouraged that it is not fast enough, let us recall the parable of the leaven.

2. The spread of Christ's kingdom is to be universal. The spread of the leaven was gradual, but at last it leavened the whole lump, and the stone not only smote the image, but became a great mountain and filled the whole earth. Christ's kingdom is to be a worldwide kingdom. Men have tried to found universal kingdoms, but have failed. Worldwide empire has been the dream of more than one earthly potentate, but has always failed of realization. But Christ will not fail. His kingdom shall extend from sea to sea and from the rivers to the ends of the earth.

3. Christ's kingdom will triumph over all other kingdoms. In Nebuchadnezzar's dream the kingdoms of the world were represented by an image composed of various metals. Christ's by a stone cut out without hands, and the stone smote the image, and break in pieces the iron, the brass, the clay, the silver and the gold. Thus symbolizing the final triumph of Christ's kingdom over the kingdoms of the world. The kingdoms of the world that oppose the kingdoms of Christ shall be overthrown. Those that accept Him shall be governed by Him, and thus all kingdoms shall be conquered by Him.

What a blessed privilege we shall esteem it to have some part in this universal spread of the kingdom of Christ. Are we doing our part of the work? If we have been leavened, are we leavening others at home, abroad, that the whole world may be leavened? If not, may we not question our own leavening? Can we be saved and not interested in the salvation of others?

Bible Readings.—Ps. ii, 1-12; Isa. ii, 1-3; ix, 6, 7; lii, 7; lxii, 1-12; Dan. ii, 44; iv, 3; Neh. i, 15; Mic. iv, 1-3; Math. vi, 10; xxviii, 19, 20; Luke xxiv, 48; Acts i, 8; Rom. x, 14, 15; Rev. vii, 9, 10.

A Minister's Business.

A minister of the gospel should be looked upon as as much of an authority and as skilled an adviser in things spiritual as a doctor is in matters of health and a lawyer in matters of property. And it is the minister's business to be as well informed and able to advise those in his care as the family physician or the family lawyer. To be such he must be not only familiar with his doctrine, but saturated with the spirit of the Bible, imbued with the mind of Christ, have the heart and genius of a pastor and such knowledge of human nature and fact in dealing with all classes of men as will enable him at once to know and appreciate the needs of his people and satisfy them by dispensing to them the rich treasures of truth and grace over which Christ has made him a steward.—Reformed Church Messenger.

A Time For Common Sense.

Now is the time for the sober, thoughtful, intelligent body of the American people to assert itself. We must not be stampeded in either direction or by any leaders, no matter how distinguished. No false glitter of patriotism must be allowed to dazzle us into losing sight of what true patriotism means. Now is the hour for common sense—shrewd, hard, dogged common sense, which cannot be fooled or cajoled or browbeaten—to assert itself. Whatever our decision, let it be made calmly, intelligently and as in the Divine sight. Thus only can we reasonably expect the Almighty to bless the United States henceforth, as heretofore. —Congregationalist.

What Might Be Done.

What might be done if men were wise—
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother.
Would they unite
In love and right
And cease their scorn of one another?

All slavery, warfare, lies and wrongs,
All vice and crime might die together;
And oil and corn
To each man born,
Be free as warmth in summer weather.

What might be done? This might be done,
And more than this, my suffering brother—
More than the tongue
E'er said or sung,
If men were wise and loved each other.

LAST OF THE SEASON—TO ATLANTIC CITY, ETC.

Last Fifteen-day Excursions to the Atlantic Coast Resorts via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Thursday, August 17, is the date of the last Pennsylvania Railroad low-rate fifteen-day excursion to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Angelsea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned date at 8.55 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12.15 P. M., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 P. M., and arriving ATLANTIC CITY, via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the *only all-rail line*, at 8.40 P. M. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on the following day.

A stop-over of ten days will also be allowed at Philadelphia on the going trip, if passengers will deposit their tickets with the Ticket Agent at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, immediately on arrival.

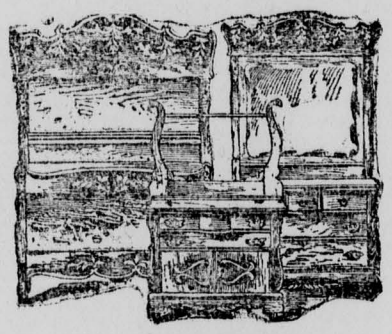
Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:—

	Train leaves.		Rate.
Pittsburg	8.55	A. M.	$10 00
Altoona (stop for dinner)	12.35	P. M.	8 00
Bellwood	12.46	"	8 00
Tyrone	12.56	"	7 65
Huntingdon	1.26	"	7 10
Mount Union	f1.44	"	6 75
Lewistown Junction	2.20	"	6 00
Philadelphia	Arrive 6.25	"	.....
Atlantic City	Arrive 8.40	"	.....

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.50 and 8.30 P. M., carrying sleeping cars to Philadelphia, and 7.05 P. M., carrying Pullman sleeping cars *through to Atlantic City*.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg. 8-9-2t

Builders' Supply and Furnishing Store.



Having recently opened up a stock of the above kinds of goods we respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

We can supply you with everything necessary to build and furnish a house, and at prices so low they will astonish you.

In addition to the above we keep a full line of the choicest confectionaries.

☞ *COME AND SEE US.*

S. W. KIMMEL & SONS,

Saltillo, Penn'a.

The Appearance Of A Robin

is no indication that Spring is here but according to the almanac Spring was due March 21st.

We have received a large quantity of goods for Spring trade but you know we always have a choice stock. Our supply of

Dress Goods

is attractive and we will take pleasure in showing you these goods. We have the nicest stock of Notions, etc., in town.

Pure groceries, clean and fresh, the best of syrups meats, fish, canned goods, etc

There is not a more complete stock of

General Merchandise

than we carry.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Your trade solicited.

A. B. Gillam.

Golden Eagle Clothing Hall.

The Only Clothing and Furnishing Goods Store in Town That Gives Silverware Stamps.

Prudent Buyers, Economical Buyers—Buyers That Want All You Can Get for Your Money—Here Is Your Chance.

We don't want any dull season this summer and the way we will prevent it is by almost giving goods away. You have the money, we have the merchandise; come, let's exchange. You will get the best of the bargain, as we are compelled to get rid of every piece of light weight goods in the store, as our Fall Goods will be here in a couple weeks.

Men's and Youths' Suits and Trousers.

One lot of all-wool MEN'S SUITS that were considered bargains at $5.00 and $6.00 will be closed out at $2.63.

MEN'S SUITS, all sizes, in nice, neat effects, some all wool and some are not, worth from $6.00 to $7.50, will be closed out at $3.87.

The greatest bargain ever offered is in a lot of suits that are positively worth $10.00 to $12.00; we will close them out at $5.98. Come in and look at them, if you don't buy.

Our regular line of MEN'S DRESS SUITS, consisting of $12.50, $13.00, $13.50 and $15.00 values, strictly all-wool materials and latest effects and will be picked out quickly by nobby dressers, at $7.87.

YOUTHS' SUITS at never-before-heard-of prices. One lot of $5.00 and $6.00 suits, sizes 14 to 19 years, will be sold at $2.63.

All our $7.50, $8.00 and $9.00 suits, sizes 14 to 19, consisting of strictly all-wool cassimers and cheviots, neat plaida and checks and mixtures, will be closed out at $5.00.

Then comes those very elegant $10.00, $12.00 and $13.50 DRESS SUITS, the equal to the custom-made kinds, and worth every cent of the original price, cut to $7.48.

CHILDREN'S SUITS, sizes 8 to 16 years, in double-breasted style, made of good, durable material, many of them heavy enough for fall and winter wear, will be closed out at less than one-half their real value.

Also big bargains in VESTEE SUITS, size 3 to 8. Just imagine, some of these have been reduced to 98c and the higher priced ones are reduced in the same way.

MEN'S TROUSERS.—One lot of working pants reduced from $1.00 to 69 cents.

MEN'S ALL-WOOL TROUSERS, tailored in fashion, the regular $2.50 and $3.00 qualities and good values at those prices, now cut to $1.69.

MEN'S DRESS TROUSERS, strictly all-wool cassimeres and worsteds, neat stripes and plaids, cut in latest style, worth $3.50, sell now at $1.98.

MEN'S FINEST DRESS TROUSERS, in which you'll find our regular $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 values, elegantly made of the choicest and dressiest fabrics, $2.98.

Men's Furnishings Also Included in This Sale.

One lot of pure silk PUFF TIES, this season's styles, regular 35c qualities, at 23 cents.

All light colored 50c TIES will be closed out at 37 cents.

MEN'S WORKING SHIRTS, sizes 14½ to 17, 19 cents.

One lot of MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS that never sold for less than $1.00 will be closed out at 57c. These have the separate link cuffs.

MEN'S CRASH HATS, 17 cents.

Black and white stripe COATS, reduced to 29 cents.

BLACK ALPACA COATS, the $1.25 kinds, reduced to 69c; the $2.00 kinds reduced to $1.38.

BOYS' WASH PANTS, reduced to 9c a pair, as we want to get rid of them.

Prices reduced on all SUMMER SHIRTS, including silk bosoms, Madras, etc.

MEN'S SHIRTS and DRAWERS, fancy mixed materials, also Balbriggans, worth 35c, reduced to 19 cents.

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN Underwear, regular 50c and 65c qualities, have all been reduced to 39 cents.

MEN'S REAL FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. These are the imported goods and have never (even in the larger cities) been sold for less than $1.00. We will close out what we have left at 50c a garment; this is less than the wholesale cost.

MEN'S CRASH SUITS, in plain stripes and checks, reduced to $1.98.

We have four BICYCLE SUITS left, which we will close out at $2.98. They are worth $6.00. Also six pairs of Bicycle Pants left that are worth $3.50; we will close 'em out at $1.50.

CHILDREN'S WASH SUITS.—We only have about 30 suits left, sizes 5 to 8. They are worth from $1.00 to $2.00, We will part with any of them for 49 cents.

In order to make this an interesting sale we are giving reduced prices on any article in the store, including 25 per cent. discount on trunks and satchels. No juggling of prices, no misrepresentation of values. The regular prices are plainly marked on the tickets and not an article has been marked up in order to come down. This is a strictly genuine bargain sale, as we need the room for fall goods and also need the money.

If you don't know about the Silverware stamps, come in and we will give you a book and explain it. We are the only Clothiers and Furnishers in town that have them.

HUGO MAYER, Mgr.,

Golden - Eagle - Clothing - Hall,

Cor. 4th & Penn Sts., - - - Huntingdon, Pa.

Now for 1899.

You want to get in line with us for the coming season's business.

Investigate—

others are doing so—and have found that we furnish the right goods at the right price.

There is some satisfaction in knowing that you can buy your dry goods, notions, groceries, hardware, &c, from us for less money than by going abroad.

Your trade is solicited.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

When Hungry, Go To

FISHER'S Penn Street RESTAURANT.

—You Can Get—

Steaks, Chops, Eggs, Boiled Beas, Sandwiches, Pies, Hot Tea or Coffee.

BEST SHELL OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

Oysters delivered to any part of town in any style or quantity.

—Also—

Caterer for Weddings and Banquets.

GEO. W. FISHER,

417 Penn St. HUNTINGDON, PA

GOOD OLD FASHIONED

CHARCOAL TIN

For Roofing and Spouting.

Having secured the exclusive sale of Gunney, McFarland & Co., Anti-pin-hole Tin, I now offer the people of Huntingdon and vicinity the only old fashioned Charcoal Tin sold in the United States. This Tin is made in Great Britain by the old process of 40 years ago and is fully guaranteed to be just as good as tin made at that time. If you need roofing or spouting call and let me explain the difference between this and the common tin and get my guarantee on same.

John Reynolds,

(Next door First National Bank,)

Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

☞ Office on Main street.